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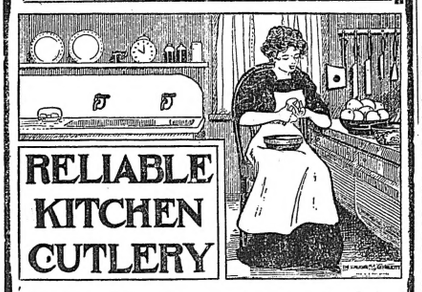
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VOL. 9. NO. 2 RED DEER, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 5th, 1913. Subscription $1.00 per year

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Radishes Tomatoes
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Halibut, Aurora Potatoes, Viennoise
Filets Mignons, Mushroom Sauce
French String Beans
Roast Duck, with dressing
Celery Mayonnaise
Pudding Countesse
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Sunday, February 9, '13
Hours 12-8 p. m.

The price is only seventy-five cents for these delicacies.

We assure you careful attention and prompt service

Different Menu every Sunday

CAFE AURORA

Eckville

Owing to the severe weather that prevailed all day, the dance held last Friday was not as well attended as was hoped. Everybody, however, enjoyed themselves. The prize for the best dancers was awarded just before supper. The judges had a difficult task, and their final decision was in favor of Mrs. Stephens and Mr. R. Kopsalla.

Mr. Smith will hold a mission service in the Town Hall on Sunday next at half past three. Everybody welcome.

Sylvan Lake

The station crew men have arrived and are busy at work at Sylvan Lake. They are making a fine showing for the short time they have worked, the frame work being nearly erected.

Russell Heenan has purchased Chas. Wolford's half interest in the barber shop and has moved it, together with Frank Bardwell's to his pool hall.

Emil Schmidt, who has been visiting his parents in Iowa, is expected home soon.

Word has been received from Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Moore of the arrival of a big boy, born Dec. 31, 1912. They are at present visiting Mr. Moore's parents in Kansas, but are expected to return to their home at the lake soon.

Russell Heenan says he is going to give the people of Sylvan Lake the surprise of their lives in the way of a fancy dress ball, known as the Valentime Masquerade, on Friday, February 14. Everyone welcome. Good music and good supper provided.

Earle Grimson had a very fortunate runaway on Wednesday last. The team did not become excited enough to leave a fast walk, so no serious damage was done.

Wm. Heenan seems quite proud of his new driving horse, purchased recently from Sidney Whitlow.

University Extension Lecture on Geology

The lecture by Prof. Allen at the Public School last night was much better attended than any of those which have preceded it. In addition to the usual pleasing numerous groups of High School students and elder scholars, there was a fair number of adults, including His Worship the Mayor and several members of the school staff, and all listened with close attention whilst Prof. Allen in a short two hours reviewed some few millions of years of the earth's history. The lecture was illustrated by a series of the best prepared lantern slides, which it has been our privilege to see for some time. One can but hope that none of the younger members of the audience would have their dreams disturbed by visions of the horrid creatures so graphically depicted. For of a certainty beauty of form was far from being characteristic of the more ancient denizens of this continent.

The lecturer began by describing the process of formation of the stratified rock by the erosion by wind and water of elevated surfaces and the depositing on the floor of the ocean of matter in the form of dust and mud to be compressed into rock and later elevated into dry land and mountains. He said that the total depth, on the North American continent, of rock so formed was estimated at thirty-five miles, and about a foot in 100 to 200 years this would require uncounted millions of years to produce. The professor proposed to confine his address to these stratified formations and showed a scale giving the various groups under their main divisions of Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic, with their respective sub-heads of Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian; Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous; and Tertiary, Pleistocene and Recent. He said that in the earlier Paleozoic only invertebrate forms of life were found, and vertebrates, in the shape of fishes, were first found in the Devonia. (By the way, young students of Geology should read that charming book "Old Red Sandstone," by Hugh Miller, which deals with this geological period and tells how the young stone mason first found these fossil fish and was led to become a famous geologist).

The carboniferous period was described as the "Age of Plants," when, in the foggy atmosphere that then prevailed, a tropic vegetation flourished mightily and furnished the coal cellar of the earth,—to the mind of the present writer one of the most striking indications of design in creation, as preparing the earth for the coming of man.

The professor did not deal at such length with the plant life as with the animal life of the earth, but in passing he mentioned the fact that the trees of the Carboniferous, as of the preceding geological periods, were more akin to our mosses, such as the Lepidrodendron, Algae, and plants like the Equisetum or Mare's Tail. The growth was endogenous, exogenous only appearing in later strata.

After referring to the giant frogs, as large as a sheep dog, of the Permian, the lecturer came to perhaps the most interesting period—the Mesozoic—the great "Age of Reptiles," when monstrous lizards were sovereign lords of sea, land and air. Everywhere these, to us repulsive, animals, with leathery skins, horrid teeth and lidless eyes, swam and stalked and swooped like hideous incubuses. The lecturer did not tell us whether the pictures one sees occasionally, of early man contending with these creatures, are founded on fact, or if they are anachronistic; but personally the writer has a theory that our nightmares are lingering memories of the awful experiences of our remote ancestors in the days of the dragons and griffins—the Plesiosaurs and the Pterodactyls.

Prof. Allen showed slides of Ichthyosaurs and Dinosaurs, one of the latter, reconstructed in one museum, measuring 110 ft. in length; also of the hideous Stegosaur and Iguanodon, and then came to the not less fearsome but more interesting (to us) Trachodon, who formerly grazed the prairies where now fair Rosalind of Old Basing crops the herbage, and who, it appears probable, is destined to share with fair Rosalind the honor of boosting this Red Deer district and making its fame known wherever the newspaper is read. For on the banks of the Red Deer river have been found and conveyed to great museums in the United States and to the Dominion Museum at Ottawa, splendid fossil specimens of these old time Albertans, and some day it is hoped that that a successor of Premier Sifton will secure for our own province a fair share of these relics of the remote past.

The lecturer suggested that the High School students might well make excursions down the river and help to find specimens for Alberta.

Prof. Allen then showed the Archeopteryx and pointed out how the winged lizard had now developed into a true bird, having feathers and wings in lieu of webbed legs, but still retaining the reptilian teeth.

Proceeding, he passed on to the

(Continued on page 8)

THE BONSPIEL

The Red Deer Bonspiel opened under splendid auspices yesterday morning, with about thirty rinks in attendance.

Monday evening the visiting curlers were given a splendid evening's entertainment in the Oddfellows' Hall by the local club, when an informal programme was rendered by local talent and refreshments were served during the evening. Mayor Galbraith gave an address of welcome to the visitors, and A. R. Gibson delivered a fine Scotch dialect address, to the amusement of the curlers. Messrs. Living, of Calgary, and Bowen, of Strathcona, responded for the visitors. Messrs. L. M. Gaetz, Johns, Hadley, Johnston, Hushins, the Webb brothers, T. A. Gaetz and E. Welton took part in the programme, which was enjoyed to the utmost by all. The chair was occupied by President J. A. Caswell.

9.30 O'CLOCK DRAW.

The following draw for the Grand Challenge Cup was made before the evening's festivities closed:

Rink 2—
Dillon, Castor, vs. Malcolm, Red Deer.
Rink 4—
Living, Calgary, vs. Moore, Red Deer.
Rink 6—
Davidson, Calgary, vs. Hanna, Red Deer.
Rink 7—
Bowen, Stratheona, vs. Clark, Red Deer.
Rink 1—
Farncombe, Stratheona, vs. Campbell, Red Deer.
Rink 3—
Nesbitt, Wetaskiwin, vs. Gibson, Red Deer.
Rink 5—
Murphy, Calgary, vs. Humber, Red Deer.

1 O'CLOCK.

Rink 3—
Johnson, Edmonton, vs. LaFrance, Calgary.
Rink 1—
Measom, Camrose, vs. Parker, Red Deer.
Rink 6—
Short, Innisfail, vs. Pearson, Red Deer.
Rink 7—
Laughlin, Stratheona, vs. Latimer, Red Deer.
Rink 5—
McKay, Camrose, vs. Stephenson, Red Deer.
Palmer, Wallace and Wellivers byes.

REAL ESTATE.

Rink 4—
Staples, Wetaskiwin, vs. Hanna, Red Deer.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

Rink 2—
Campbell, Red Deer, vs. Wallace, Red Deer.

GRAND CHALLENGE, 9.30 DRAW.

Dillon 13, Malcolm 71.
Living 14, Moore 12.
Davidson 9, Hanna 10.
Bowen 5, Clark 14.
Farncombe 19, Campbell 9.
Murphy 3, Humber 10.
Nesbitt 9, Gibson 8.
Palmer bye.
Staples bye.
Wallace bye.

1 O'CLOCK DRAW.

Measam 4, Parker 23.
Johnson 17, LaFrance 15.
McKay 9, Stephenson 10.
Shortt 7, Pearson 17.
Laughlin 14, Latimer 10.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

Campbell 13, Wallace 5.

REAL ESTATE, 4 O'CLOCK DRAW.

Palmer 12, Johnson 13.
Humber 12, Bowen 8.
Clarke 5, Farncombe 11.
McKay 8, Pearson 17.
Murphy 10, Malcolm 12.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

LaFrance 12, Welliver 13.

GRAGD CHALLENGE, 2nd ROUND

Staples 10, Wallace 12.

Rural Decanal Conference.

The Anglican clergy and some representative laymen met in Red Deer last week from Tuesday to Thursday. Several matters of immediate concern were satisfactorily dealt with. On Wednesday the Rev. A. W. Swayne, of the South Alberta Mission staff, conducted a quiet day, during which he gave some helpful addresses. Mr. Dickson gave an able speech on "The layman's work in the church," and a well sustained discussion on this subject followed. Mr. Creighton led the Bible Study meeting, and Mr. Harris delivered a carefully drawn up paper on the recent circular re Christain duty.

A vote of congratulation to the Rev. A. T. B. Dewdney, of Calgary, on his recent appointment to be Archdeacon of Red Deer, was unanimously passed, as was also a vote of thanks to the rector and members of St. Luke's church for their hospitality.

The delegates, Rev. O. Creighton, Messrs. Goater and Palmer, Alix; Rev. Patstone, Lacombe; Rev. Scallon and Mr. Geary of Innisfail; Rev. Holden and Mr. Dickson, of Castor; Rev. Harris, Stettler; Rev. Morgan, Munson; Rev. Currie, Pine Lake; Rev. Cartlidge, Olds; the rural dean and Messrs. Wilton and Ray, Red Deer.

Penhold

Quite a lot of hay is being shipped from here. Over seventy car loads have been sent off this winter.

Two carloads of hogs were shipped last week, one by the U. F. A. and the other by J. M. Hart.

The trustees held a meeting a few days ago to consider the building of a new school, as the old one is too small.

R. Pye, a farmer east of town, had a narrow escape from having his house destroyed by fire which broke out in the roof, but, thanks to the phone and his friends, he saved his property.

Mrs. N. Stewart has returned from a week's visit in Calgary.

The Standard Bank looks quite smart in its new building.

Central will be kept busy now that the west line is in order.

Leslieville

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Red Deer, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon.

Leonard Patterson took a trip to Red Deer last week.

John Martin, of Burnt Lake, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Foreman has started a stopping place in the town, where she will look after the wants of the travelling public.

McKinnon Bros. have started a new store in the town, where they will be glad to see all their old customers.

H. K. Stockwell fell from a scaffolding on his house and sustained severe injuries to his ankles. He is getting better now.

Rev. Mr. Shearer held divine service last Sunda evening in the Bethel Union Church. Communion service was held at the close of the service.

There are twenty-five scholars attending the Prairie Rose school. Miss Gertie Hallaway is teacher.

Miss Bernie Cocharne, of the Horse Gaurd, is at the Foreman House with Miss Beatrice Foreman.

Mrs. Clowder and Miss Gladys Clowder, of the Rocky Mountain House, are visiting Mrs. Tipton.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Williams and family, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McLeod, are leaving for Oregon.

Oscar Foreman took a trip to the Mountain House Saturday.

About 75 people attended the dance held last Wednesday night in the post office building. The music was supplied by Signor Everatti Formania.

Mr. Driscoll and lady came down from the Mountain House for the dance on Wednesday evening.

Some of the Leslieville sports who attended the dance at Eckville last Friday night did not get home until late Saturday afternoon—but boys will be boys.

Robert Edgar, Senior, was calling on friends in the town last week.

Judge Hart was seen chasing some prairie chicken hunters last week.

U.F.A. Edwell Union No. 53

A fairly well attended meeting of this Local Union was held in the Schoolhouse on Monday, Banuary 27th last, to receive the reports of the delegates who had attended the annual convention at Calgary, and other business. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted, Mr. J. Comer read the Directors' Report and gave the meeting a resume of what had been done. He also read the Legislative Committee report and Elevators Committee report, and gave the members a very interesting account of his impressions of the Convention, and went to great pains to go through all the resolutions dealt with and how they were handled by the delegation. Some of the resolutions dealt with gave rise to some very interesting discussion, especially on the transportation problem. Mr. Powell read the Secretary's report, and emphasised the necessity of the Local Unions banding together to make their individual unions the best and most alive possible, and urged the members to make a special effort to increase the membership roll, as he pointed out that it is numbers that count, and that each member was as important to the union as if he was a dozen men. He pointed out the good work the Executive was doing and that they required all the support of the local unions that was possible. As a result of the meetings four new members were added to the roll. "Let them all come."

E. H. Pixley moved that the action of the delegates in pledging this local union in the sum of $20.00 for the campaign fund, be supported. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary reported that another carload of coal was on the way, and asked all members taking same to hold themselves in readiness to unload when called upon.

The Secretary was requested to write for quotations on a carload of flour and rolled oats, and to report to next meeting.

On motion, the meeting adiourned to Monday, February 17th, at the usual hour. Members please note, and bring your friends.

N. WHITE



Auctioneer

GAETZ AVENUE NORTH

Farmers who intend having an Auction Sale this winter would do well to put in their list early and get advantrge of my wide advertising.

SALES BOOKED

Wednesday, February 5th, 1913

Mrs. E. Bowes, Great West Hotel. The whole of her Furniture. Sale at 2 o'clock sharp. Terms Cash See bills

SECONDHAND STORE

Have always a large supply of New and Second-hand Furniture in stock.

FURNITURE!	FURNITURE!	FURNITURE!
Ranges	Beds	Couches
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Bed Spring and Mattress Complete, only $5

SHINGLES $3.25 per 1000

New Sleighs, $25. Secondhand Sleighs $20

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are the most worked organs of the whole body with exception of the heart.

If your EYES trouble you should be very careful to consult a good Optician.

Our Optical Parlour is equipped with scientific instruments for eye testing.

HAROLD J. SNELL

Graduate Canadian Opthalmic College and Empire College of Opthalmalogy, Toronto.

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We return your collars ironed with a perfect domestic finish, the collars are shaped just exactly right and the edges are smooth and comfortable when worn.

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Keeps the Best of Horses and Rigs

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If you are thinking of buying a new Rig, call and inspect our stock Prices are right.

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I am delivering
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DAILY, in pole lengths. Leave your Orders at the Red Deer Music store or by card to
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RED DEER P. O.

CYNTHIA'S CHAUFFEUR

By LOUIS TRACY

A New and Exciting Love Story for Young and Old.

(Continued from last week)

muslin frock will count as naught, since there is sure to be a heavy dew on the grass after this fine day. Suppose we follow the bank a little way until we reach some sort of a path. Will you take my hand?"

"No, I need both to hold up my dress. But you might grab my arm. I am wearing French shoes, which are not built for clambering over rocks."

Cynthia was adroit. The use of one small word had relieved the situation. Medenham might hold her arm with the utmost tenderness, but so long as he was "grabbing" it there was nothing more to be said.

He piloted her to a narrow strip of turf that bordered the Wye, found a path that ran close to a small wood, and soon they were in a road. There was slight excuse for arm-holding now, but Cynthia seemed to think that her frills still needed safeguarding, so he did not withdraw the hand which clung to her elbow.

A light in a laborer's cottage promised information; he knocked at the door, which was not opened, but a voice cried:

"Who is it? What do you want?"

"Tell me the nearest way to the Symonn's Yat Hotel, please," said Medenham.

"Keep straight on till you come to the ferry. If the boat is on this side you can pull yourself across."

"But if it is not?"

"You must chance it. The nearest bridge is a mile the other way."

"By gad!" said Medenham under his breath.

"I wouldn't care a pin if Mrs. Devar wasn't waiting for me," whispered Cynthia, whose mental attitude during this mishap on the Wye contrasted strangely with her alarm when Marigny's motor collapsed on the Mendips.

"Mrs. Devar is the real problem," laughed Medenham. "We must find some means of soothing her agitation."

"Why don't you like her?"

"That is one of the things I wish to explain later."

"She has been horrid to you, I know, but—"

"I am beginning to thing that I owe her a debt of gratitude I can never repay."

"What will happen if that wretched ferryboat is on the wrong side of the river?"

Medenham took her arm again, for the road was dark where there were trees.

"You are not to think about it," he said. "I have been doing all the talking to-night. Now tell me something of your wanderings abroad."

These two already understood each other without the spoken word. He respected her desire to sheer off anything that might be construed as establishing a new relationship between them, and she appreciated his restraint to the full. They discussed foreign lands and peoples until the road bent toward the river again and the ferry was reached—at a point quite half a mile below the hotel.

And there was no boat!

A wire rope drooped into the darkness of the opposite bank, but no voice answered Medenham's hail. Cynthia said not a syllable until her companion handed her his watch with a request that she should hold it.

"You are not going into that river," she cried determinedly.

"There is not the slightest risk," he said.

"But there is. What if you were seized with cramp?"

"I shall cling to the rope, if that will satisfy you. I have swum the Zambesi before to-day, not from choice, I admit, and it is twenty times the width of the Wye, while it holds more crocodiles that the Wye holds salmon."

"Well—if you promise about the rope."

Soon he was out of sight, and her heart knew its first pang of fear Then she heard his cry of "Got the boat," folowed by the clank of a sculling oar and the creak of the guiding wheel on the hawser.

At last, shortly before midnight they neared the hotel. You run on to the hotel, Miss Vanrenen. Good night! I shall give you an extra hour to-morrow."

She hesitated the fraction of a second. Then she extended her hand

"Good-night," she murmured. "After all, I have had a real lovely time."

Then she had gone, and Medenham turned to thank the hotel servants and others who were going to the rescue

"I wonder wha the guv-nor will say when he sees Cynthia," he thought with the smile on his face of the lover who deems his lady peerless among her sex. He recalled that moment before many days had passed, and his reflections then took a new guise, for not all the knowledge and all the experience a man may gather can avail him a whit to forecast the future when Fate is spinning her complex web.

CHAPTER X

The Hidden Founts of Evil

It was a flushed and somewhat breathless Cynthia who ran into the quiet country hotel at an hour when the Licensing Laws of Britain have ordained the laws of the Medes and Persians, which altered not, must have bulged a little at times under the pressure of circumsances. The daughter of an American millionaire could not be reported as "missing" without a buzz of commotion being aroused in that secluded valley. As a matter of fact, no one in the house dreamed of going to bed until her disappearance was accounted for, one way or the other.

Mrs. Devar, now really woebegone, screamed shrilly at sight of her. The lady's nerves were in a parlous condition—"on a raw edge" was her own phrase—and the relief of seeing her errant charge again was so great that the shriek merged into a sob.

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" she wept, "what a shock you have given me! I thought you were gone!"

"Not so bad as that," was the contrite answer. Cynthia interpreted "gone" as meaning "dead," and naturally read into the other woman's anxiety her own knowledge of the disaster to the boat. "We had a bit of an upset—that is all—and the bread always flops on the floor buttered side down, doesn't it? So we had to struggle ashore on the wrong bank. It couldn't be helped—that is, the accident couldn't—but I ought not to have been on the river at such a late hour. Do forgive me, dear Mrs. Devar!"

By this time the girl's left arm was around her friend's portly form; in her intense eagerness to assuage Mrs. Devar's agitation she began to stroke her hair with the disengaged hand. A deeply sympathetic landlady, a number of servants, and most of the feminine guests in the hotel—all the men were down on the quay—had gathered to murmur their congratulations; but Mrs. Devar, dismayed by Cynthia's action, which might have brought about a catastrophe, revived with phenomenal suddenness.

"My dear child," she cried, extricating herself from the encircling arm, "do let me look at you! I want to boat upset, you say. Why, your clothes must be wringing wet!" make sure you are not injured. The

Cynthia laughed. She had guessed why her chaperon wished to keep her literally at arm's length. She spread her skirts with a quick gesture that relieved an awkward situation.

"Not a drop on my clothes," she said gleefully. "The water just touched the soles of my boots, but before you could say 'Jack Robinson' Fitzroy had whisked me out of the skiff—and landed me on dry land."

"You were in shallow water, then?" put in the smiling proprietress.

"Oh no, fairly deep. Fitzroy was up to his waist in the stream."

"And the boat upset?" came the amazed chorus.

"I didn't mean that. What actually happened is this. I discovered that the hour was rather late, and Fitzroy was rowing down stream at a great pace when some sunken thing, a tree-root he thinks, caught the side of the boat and started a plank. I was so taken by suprise that I should have sat right there and gone to the bottom with the boat but Fitzroy jumped straight away and hiked me out."

Ready-tongued Cynthia was beginning to find detailed explanation rather difficult, and her speech reverted to the picturesque idioms of her native land. It was the happiest ruse she could have adopted. Everyone laughed at the notion of being "hiked out." None of her hearers knew what it meant, yet it covered the requisite ground, which was more than might have been achieved by explicit English.

"Where did the accident take place?" asked the landlady.

Cynthia was vague on this point but when she told how the return journey was made, the pretty Welsh waitress hit on a theory.

"In-deed to goot-ness, miss," she cried, "you wass be-tween the Garren River an' Huntsham Bridge. It iss a bad place, so it iss, however. Me an' my young man wass shoaled there once, we wass."

Cynthia felt that her face and neck had grown postively scarlet, and she could have kissed the well-disposed landlady for entering on a voluble disquistion as to the tricks by the Wye on those unaware of its peculiarities, especially at night. A general conversation broke out, but Mrs. Devar, rapidly regaining her spirits after enduring long hours of the horrible obsession that Medenham had run off with the heiress, noted that telltale blush. At present her object was to assist rather than embarrass, so with a fine air of motherly solicitude she asked:

"Where did you leave Fitzroy?"

"He say preparations being made to send boats in search of us, and he went to stop them. Oh, here he is!"

Medenham entered, and the impulsive Mrs. Devar ran to meet him. Though he had been in the river again only five minutes earlier, the walk up a dustladen path had covered his sopping boots with mud, and in the not very powerful light of the hall where a score or more of anxious people were collected, it was difficult to notice that his clothes were wet But "Wiggy" Devar did not care now whether or not the story told by Cynthia was true. With reaction from the nightmare that had possessed her since ten o'clock came a sharp appreciation of the extraordinarily favorable turn taken by events so far as she was concerned. If a French count were to be supplanted by an English viscount, what better opportunity of approving the change could present itself?

"Mr. Fitzroy," she said in her shrill voice, "I can never thank you sufciently for the courage and resource you displayed in rescuing Miss Vanrenen. You have acted most nobly I am only saying now what Mr. Vanrenen will say when his daughter and I tell him of your magnificent behavior."

He reddened and tried to smile though wishing most heartily tha these heriocs, if unavoidable, had been kept for some other time and place He could not believe that Cynthia had exalted a not very serious incident into a "rescue," yet she might be vexed if he cheapened his own services. In any event, it was doubtful whether she would wish her father to hear of the escapade until she told him herself at the close of the tour.

"I am sure Miss Vanrenen felt safe while in my care," was all he dared to say, but Cynthia promptly understood his perplexity and came to his aid.

"Mrs. Devar thinks far more of our adventure than we do," she broke in "Our chief difficulty lay in finding the road. The only time I felt worried was when you crossed the river to retrieve the ferry-boat. But surely I have caused enough excitement for to-night. You ought to take some hot lemonade and go to bed."

A man who had walked up the hill from the boathouse with Medenham laughed and slapped him on the shoulder.

"Come along, old chap!" he cried "You certainly want a hot draught of some sort, and you must not hang about in those wet clothes."

"Yes," pursued Mrs. Devar, "don't run the risk of caching cold, Fitzroy. It would spoil everything if you were laid up."

Her gracious manner almost deceived Medenham. During his years of wandering he had come across unexpected good qualities in men from whom he looked for nought but evil—was it the same with women? He hoped so. Perhaps this scheming marriage-broker had shed her worldly scales under the stress of emotion.

"You need have no fear that the car will not be waiting for you in the morning, Mrs. Devar," he said, smiling frankly into her steel-gray eyes. "Did you say half-past nine, Miss Vanrenen?" he asked, turning to snatch one last look at Cynthia.

"Yes. Good-night—and thank you."

She offered her hand to him before them all. The touch of her cool fingers was infinitely sweet, but when he strove to surprise some hint of her thought in those pools of limpid light that were wont to gaze at him so fearlessly, he failed, for all the daring had fled from Cynthia, and he knew—how Heaven and lovers alone can tell—that her heart was beating with a fright she had not felt when he staggered under the relentless pressure of the river while holding her in his arms.

To the lookers-on the girl's outstretched hand was a token of gratitude; to Medenham it carried an acknowledgment of that quality which should reign between those who love. His head swam in a sudden vertigo of delight, and he hurried away without uttering a word. There were some, perhaps, who wondered; others who saw in his brusqueness nothing more than confusion of an inferior overwhelmed by the kindly condecension of a young and charming mistress; but the one who did fully and truly interpret the secret springs of his action went suddenly white to the lips, and her voice was curiously low and strained as she turned to Mrs. Devar.

"Come, dear," she murmured, "I am tired, it would seem; and you, you must be quite worn out with anxiety."

"My darling child," gushed Mrs. Devar, "I should have been nearly dead if I had not known that Fitzroy was with you, but he is one of those men who inspire confidence. I refused to admit even to myself that anything of evil consequence could happen to you while he was present. How fortunate we were that day in town——"

The man who had suggested that the hotel pharmacist could dispense hot drinks other than lemonade nudged an acquaintance.

"Our chauffeur friend has a rippin' nice job," he whispered. "Wouldn't mind taking his billet myself—it 'ud be a change from everlastin' goff. Hello. Where is he? I meant to——"

Medenham had gone, striding away up the hillside in avery frenzy of happiness. Four days, and Cynthia as good as won! Was it possible, then, that the disguised prince of the fairy-tale could be a reality—that such romance might still be found in this gray old world? Four days! He could not be deeper in love with Cynthia had he known her four years, or forty, and he was certain now that he had really loved her before he had been in her company four minutes.

But these rhapsodies were cut short by his arrival at the hotel garage, with the displeasing discovery that no one named Dale had reached Symon's Yat that evening, while the stolid fact stared him in the face that his cherished Mercury demanded several hours of hard-working attentions if it were to glisten and hum in its usual perfection next morning.

"Queer thing," he said, thinking aloud rather than addressing the stableman who had given this disconcerting news. "I have never before known him fail; and I wired to Hereford early enough."

"Oh, he's in Hereford, is he?" inquired the man.

"He ought not to be, but he is, I fear."

"Then it'll be him who axed for ye on the telephone?"

"When?"

"It 'ud be somewheres about a quarter or half past eight. Lizzie tole me after the old leddy kem up to see if you'd taken the car out."

Medenham's wits were alert enough now.

"I don't fully understand," he said. "What old lady, and why did she come?"

"That's what bothered me," was the reply. "Everybody knew that the young leddy an' you were on the Wye: 'deed to goodness, some of us thought you were in it. Anyways, it was long after ten when she——"

"You mean Mrs. Devar, I suppose—the older lady of the two who arrived in my car?"

"Yes, that's her. She wanted to be sure the car wasn't gone, and nothing would suit her but the key must be brought from the orfis an' the coach-house door unlocked so's she could see it with her own eyes. Well, Lizzie sez to me, 'That's funny, it is, because she watched they two goin' on the river, and was in the box a long time telephoninn' to a shuffer called Dale, at Hereford.' Thinks I, 'It's funnier that the shuffer who's here should be expectin' a chap named Dale,' but I said nothink. I never does to wimmen. Lord luv yer, they'll twist a tale twenty ways for Sundays to suit their own purposes afterwards."

Lightning struck from a cloudless sky a second time that night at Symon's Yat, and in its gleam was revealed the duplicity of Mrs. Devar. Medenham could not guess the double significance of Dale's message and failure to appear, but he was under no delusion now as to the cause of those honeyed words. Dale had been indiscreet, had probably blurted out his employer's title, and Mrs. Devar knew at last who the chauffeur was whose interference had baffled her plans.

He laughed bitterly, but did not pursue the inquiry any further.

"Can you clean coachwork and brass?" he asked, stooping to unlock the toolbox.

The stableman shuffled uneasily from one foot to the other. The hour was past midnight, and the alarm raised at the hotel had already robbed him of two hours' sleep.

"Hosses is more in my line," he answered gruffly.

"But if I give you half a sovereign perhaps you will not mind helping me. I shall attend to the engine myself."

"'Arf a suv'rin did you say, mister?" came the panting question.

"Yes. Be quick! Off with your coat, and get busy. A man who can groom a horse properly ought to be able to use a rubber and hose."

By two o'clock the Mercury was shining above and below. Thoroughly weary, yet well satisfied with the day's record, Medenham went to bed. He was up at seven, and meant to talk severely to Dale after breakfast; then he found, by consulting a directory, that the small hotel where his man had arranged to stay did not possess a telephone. It was annoying, but he had the consolation of knowing that an hour's slow run would bring him to Hereford and reunite him with his sorely-needed baggage. He was giving a few finishing touches to the car's toilette, when the Welsh waiting-maid hurried to the garage; Miss Vanrenen wanted him at once.

She awaited him in the verandah of the hotel, which fronted the south-east. A shower of June roses, pink and crimson and white, bespangled the sloping roof and hid the square posts that supported it, and a flood of vivid sunshine irradiated Cynthia as she leaned over the low rail of the balcony and smiled a greeting. She presented a picture that was a triumph of unconscious art, and her beauty affected Medenham more than a deep draught of the strongest wine ever vinted by man. Yesterday she was a charming girl, radiantly good-looking, and likely to attract attention even in circles where pretty women were plentiful as blackberries in a September thicket, but to-day, in Medenham's eyes, she was a woodland sprite, an ethereal creature cast in no mortal mold. So enthralled was he by the vision that he failed to note her attire. She wore the muslin dress of the previous night, and this, in itself, might have prepared him for what was to come.

"Good-morning, Mr. Fitzroy," she said, with a fine attempt at re-establishing those friendly relations which might reasonably exist between the owner of a motor-car and its hirer, "how are you after your strenuous labors of yesterday? I have heard all about you. Fancy remaining out of bed till two o'clock! Couldn't that precious car of yours be cleaned this morning, and by someone else?"

He found his tongue at that.

"Mercury obeys none but Jupiter," he said.

Her eyes met his fairly, and she laughed.

"That is the first conceited thing I have heard you say," she cried, "and, by Jove, aren't you flying high?"

"Jupiter assumes disguises," he reminded her. "Once, then he peered into an Olympian grove, he saw Ido, and took the form of a youth so that he might talk with her. He found her so lovable that he passed many a pleasant hour in her company wandering on the banks of the classic stream that flowed through the wood, and in those hours he was not Jupiter but a boy, a boy very much in love. Every man has, or ought to have, something of Jupiter, a good deal of the boy, in his makeup."

He turned and looked at the Wye and its tree-shaded banks. Then he faced Cynthia again, and his hands rested on the barrier that divided them. For one mad instant he thought of vaulting it, and Cynthia read his thought; she drew back in a panic. A less infatuated wooer than Medenham might have noted that she seemed to fear interruption more than any too impulsive action on his part.

"I sent for you to tell you that Mrs. Devar is ill," she said in a flurry of words. "I am afraid she suffered more from the fright than I imagined last night. Anyhow, she has asked me to let her remain here to-day. You won't mind, I am sure, though it must be a bother not to have your luggage. Can't you run in to Hereford and get it? I am quite content to rest in this pretty place and write letters."

"I do honesly believe that Mrs. Devar is more frightened than ill," he said.

"Oh, she isn't making a fuss about it. Indeed, she was willing to go to Hereford this afternoon if I particularly wanted to attend service at the cathedral. I did, as a matter of fact, but it would be real mean to insist on it after scaring the poor thing into a nervous headache."

"The affair arranges itself admirably," he said. "At most of cathedrals there is an anthem, followed by a sermon by some eminent preacher, about three o'clock. Write your letters this mornin, or, better still, climb to the top of the Yat and see the glorious view from the top. Come back for lunch at one, and—"

"I'll see what Mrs. Devar thinks of it," broke in Cynthia, whose cheeks were borrowing tints from the red roses and the white with astonishing fluctuations of color. She ran off, more like Io, the sylph, than ever, and Medenham stood there in a brown study.

"This sort of thing can't go on," he argued with himself. "At any minute now I shall be taking her in my arms and kissing her, and that will not be fair to Cynthia, who is proud and queenly, and who will strive against the dictates of her own heart because it is not seemly that she should wed her father's paid servant. So I must tell her, to-day—perhaps during the run home from Hereford, perhaps to-night. But, dash it all! that will break up our tour. One ought to consider the world we live in; Cynthia will be one of its leaders, and it will never do to have people saying that Viscount Medenham became engaged to Cynthia Vanrenen while acting as the lady's chauffeur during a thousand mile run through the West of England and Wales. Now, what am I to do?"

The answer came from a bedroom that overlooked the veranda.

(To be Continued)

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Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quater section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy maybe made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties. —Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

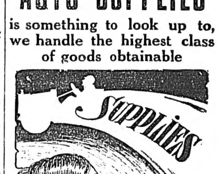
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FEB. 5—15, 1913

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Having instructions from Johnson Brothers, I will sell at the Mat Johnson farm, being the S. E. Qr. Sec. 30-39-2, W. 5th, 3 miles straight east of old Eckville, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, '13,

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16 HEAD OF HORSES—
Team of black geldings, coming 4 years old, weight 2700 ; team of bays, mare and gelding, coming 4 years old, weight 2 00 ; team of roans, mare and gelding, 5 and 8 years old, weight 2100 ; black mare, 4 years old, weight 1150 ; grey mare, 5 years old, weight 1200 ; dark brown mare, 8 years old, weight 1100 ; 3 brown geldings, 2 years old; sorrel filly colt, one year old ; roan horse colt, one year old ; bay horse colt, one year old ; saddle pony, 8 years old.

CATTLE—
5 extra good milk cows, two of them fresh.

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3 good young shoats ; one sow, in pig.

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2 sets of heavy breeching harness ; set of brass mounted breeching harness, cost $78 last spring ; set of light double driving harness ; set of double ox harness ; 8 extra horse collars.

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Jan. 29, 1w.

HIS NERVE FAILED

One Girl's Face Spoiled a Well-Laid Advertising Scheme.

By H. M. EGBERT.

"You'll never dare to pull that off," sneered Chauncey B. Popoff, English manager of the Popoff Linoleum company, to Harry Burnett, as they sat in the company's offices at Earl's court, England.

"I will dare, and, what's more, I'll carry it through to the bitter end," answered Burnett. "You largely exaggerate the difficulties because you don't understand the English psychology," he continued. "How will the know I'm not a duke in disguise. Besides, it always was done in the olden days, and a mere four or five hundred years are not enough to upset an established precedent in this country."

"Well, Burnett, I wish you luck," answered Popoff sceptically. "Of course if you do—well, anyway, the materials are all downstairs in the shipping yard and the men have gone home. The gray truck horse has had a feed and you'd better get busy."

Burnett rose and, accompanied by the other, went down into the deserted yard. Ringed round by the blank walls of high buildings, it afforded a perfect spot in which to practice evolutions unobserved by curious-minded persons. At one end of the yard a huge gray, of the Flanders breed, stood munching at a few oats remaining in the bottom of his crib. Near by was a great packing case, filled with what looked like iron implements.

"Now help me into the armor. Pop-off, and stop your confounded sneering," said Burnett, and together, not without difficulty, they took the pieces from the case. There was a steel helmet, with the vizor attachment, greaves, hauberk, arm-pieces—



But When He Turned He Saw the Duke Limping Out of the Sawdust.

all the complementary parts of a knight's business suit, and, to complete the outfit, a sectional lance, some 12 feet long, and padded at the point.

"By Barnum's tooth, I'm glad I'm not in your shoes," said Popoff, as he helped the other to don the steel pieces. "You look hot, Burnett. Say, wouldn't Miss Ware throw fits if she could see—"

"See here, Popoff, you cut that out," growled Burnett through the bars of his vizor. "Any more talk of that sort and we part company. Understand?"

Popoff subsided sulkily and helped the trussed knight to adjust the lance and arm pieces. When at last this was done he propped him against a wall and proceeded to attire the horse in chest-piece and head armor. A this protection was more for show than for utility, he found it easy to carry and adjust the steel pieces, though the gray showed considerable restlessness during the operation. Finally, with a prodigious effort, he placed Burnett upon the horse's back and, having taken his lance, Burnett passed round the yard at a ponderous canter, from time to time testing the accuracy of his aim against a circle chalked on a wall. After some half hour of this performance the perspiring knight was unharnessed, the armor packed away, and the steed was given a drink of water and a fresh feed.

Five days later the celebrated tournament was to be held in the Earl's Court grounds, at which the nobility of English and many who were not noble were to participate in a grand revival of the medieval sport. Burnett, who had recently gone to England in the interests of the Popoff firm, had been an authority on the tournament; he had written a thesis on "Medieval Armor" which had attracted some attention among archeologists. When his father, obsessed by the belief that a commercial existence was indispensable for a young man, had given him the alternative between entering the employment of the Popoffs, and being stricken out of his will, Burnett had rather sulkily gone to England, as advertising manager, to find the whole country agog over the forthcoming pageant. And the wild idea had come to him of engaging in the tournament.

And so, five mornings later, the workmen having received a special holiday on full pay, to enable Burnett to accouter himself unobserved, the young man mounted the sullen gray and passed through the big gates into the busy Earl's court road, to the amazement of the public.

In the distance he saw a white pavilion set in a meadow; as he rode nearer he perceived a circle of tiers of wooden seats, on which were hundreds of spectators; in a roped-off portion was a group of ladies, and, in the center of these, the Queen of Beauty. On either side of a central wall of planks knights were riding to ward each other, thrusting with lances.

"Well, if I can't beat that!" muttered Burnett to himself, as he saw one lightly touch the armor of his antagonist, saw the lance splinter, and heard the herald proclaim the victor amid deafening shouts. He adjusted his vizor and sent the gray at an easy lumber toward the knights' pavilion.

"Your name, Sir Knight?" demanded an individual, looking a little sheepish. For the question Burnett was prepared.

"Sir, I am a stranger knight," he answered briskly, "and I have ridden hither from overseas to contest for my lady fr your tourney and to uphold her name against all comers."

"You cannot contest Sir, unless your name is on the entrance list," replied the herald, keeping a tight grip of the horse's bridle.

But Burnett broke short the colloquy by suddenly spurring the gray again and galloping toward the entrance, where he perceived a bevy of knights upon their steeds awaiting their turn at the jousting. The Master-Of-Arms, seeing him approach, came spurring out toward him.

"Your name, Sir Knight?" he demanded. "Are you an entrant in this tourney, and come to do battle for some lady?"

"No, I'm a stranger," answered Burnett briskly. "But I guess from the little I've seen that there won't be much of a battle when I get busy."

The Master-At-Arms frowned angrily. "Nobody who isn't entered can joust, unless some lady has nominated him," he answered.

The Master-At-Arms carried an ugly-looking face, and there seemed a certain finality in his words. Suddenly Burnett, casting his eyes upward, perceived, looking at him, not twenty yards away—Emmeline Ware!

The shock almost unnerved him. He had been thrown much into her society since his arrival two months before, and had reason to believe that she was not wholly indifferent to him. And now, looking at her, he perceived that she had overheard, and distinctly saw her lips frame the word "yes."

"I'm nominated by Miss Ware—Miss Emmeline Ware. She's my nominator—I mean my lady," stammered Burnett; and then somehow the strangeness of the scene caught the imagination of all and the spectators rose and shouted and the Queen of Beauty smiled—and a moment later Burnett was cantering down on his side of the barrier against a knight whose helmet was encircled with dusal strawberry leaves. And two moments later the duke was galloping past clutching his horse's mane, his shivered lance on the ground, while Burnett found himself the victor.

Again a knight rode out at him, and the sullen gray thundered past; and this time the knight was clanging upon the sanded ground, like an overturned turtle, while Burnett rode past and saluted Miss Emmeline and saw her smile on him.

Now the champion was billed to meet him—the Duke of Clydesdale, a wiry, athletic man mounted on a magnificent Norman. He was a splendid figure as he rode down the lists, and the excitement reached its zenith. They stood up, women and men, and shouted and clapped their hands. Burnett thrust, but struck only air, and, reeling in his saddle, he galloped by. At the end of the lists the combatants turned and drew together. The lances smote true. Each shivered into a dozen fragments. Burnett caught at the bridle and saved himself by the gray's hard-bitted outh. But when he turned amid the tumultuous acclamations of all, he saw the duke limping out of the sawdust.

The Master-At-Arms was heard above the tumult.

"Unroll your standard, Sir Knight, that the Queen of Beauty may acclaim you victor and crown you with the wreath," he cried. And Burnett, looking up, saw Emmeline Ware's eyes fixed on his and her parted lips, her face, wherein intense emotion strove with dignity. And he knew that if he unrolled his standard he must never see her again.

His scheme had failed, but from that failure something of more worth than success was to spring.

He bent his head, raised his right arm in salutation—and holding the precious standard tightly rolled in his stirrup bucket he galloped off the field. Behind him he heard shouts. Men came running toward him, pulled at his bridle, but he shook them off. Through a nightmare of yells and cries he made his slow way till he reached the gates, and passed on to the factory.

"Gee, that was a close shave!" he muttered breathlessly, as he pulled off his helmet and gasped at the fresh air. Then from his stirrup bucket he took the standard and unrolled it. He lit a match and as the flames ate their way through the silken tissues his breath came freely and his heart pulsed quickly with joy. For on the ding were the words:

USE POPOFF'S LINOLEUMS

The best-laid advertising schemes go wrong sometimes.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)



JACK ROSE

the New York gambler who confessed to complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Rose claims to have acted under police Lieut. Becker's orders.

BELINDA'S SCRUPLES

By Derek Vane

Belinda is nothing if not superstitious. I have found her in Morgana's sumptuous rooms in Bond Street with her pretty pink palm turned up on a velvety cushion. I have also known her to visit an ancient sibyl in Shepherd's Bush, who, after opening the door in a pronounced deshabille, returns half an hour later in black satin, acknowledging no connection with her previous appearance.

I was not in the least surprised therefore, when on calling on Belinda early one morning I found her still in bed, with dream-books, palmistry books, and other books of fate and the future scattered all over the elder down. She carefully turned down a page in the book she was reading before responding to my greeting.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Have you had a bad dream or do you want to know which hat it would be advisable to wear to-day?"

"Please don't be flippant," she said patiently. "This is really a serious matter. I am quite unhappy."

She looked so pretty in her pink wrapper, with her hair tied up in the ridiculous way she affects for the night that I found myself kissing her instead of saying how foolish and wrong and altogether reprehensible it was to waste her time in this way—which is what I fully intended doing.

"What have you got there?" I asked severely, to make up for the lapse, as I looked at the turned-down page. It was headed "The Line of Heart.' "Oh!" I said meaningly, "it is your own heart you are doubtful about, or somebody's else?"

"Morgana told me," she said rather irrelevantly, "that I should marry a sailor, so, as you know, I accepted Dick. But when I went to see Mrs. Spriggs at Shepherd's Bush the other day, she said, 'Beware of wind and water. Beware of that which comes and that which goes. Pause before it is too late.' What could she mean?"

"I haven't the least idea," I replied. "She seems to be as cryptic as the old Roman oracles, which were always taking people in. There is so much 'Beware' that I should pay any attention to it if I were you. If you escape that which comes, you must fall a victim to that which goes. I don't see any chance for you."

"I'm so afraid it means Dick." Belinda said, half crying. "Somehow I can't help believing in Mrs. Spriggs, she is so dirty. Wasn't it curious her saying, 'Wind and water?' And then a sailor comes and goes, doesn't he?"

"Yes, and so do many other people; indeed, most of us. Not many people are stationary. Only prisoners and invalids and others who can's help themselves." But she was not to be comforted.

"There's such a curious mark on my hand just over the heart line," she said. "I was looking at it when you came in. You see I may have done it at hockey, but if not it means a broken engagement. I've been looking in the crystal to try if that would help me," taking up the big glass ball, "but I can't see anything this morning. It only looks dark and threatening. I wonder if that is a bad omen?"

"Of course it looks dark," I said prosaically. "You forget it is November. Why should a crystal hope to escape the fog any more than anything else?"

"Please go away," Belinda said petulantly. "You are really no use today. I shan't get up until I have settled what to do. I wonder if Dick is to be trusted? Don't they say that a sailor has a sweetheart in every port? It's perfectly disgraceful such a state of things should be allowed. The Admiralty ought to look after them better."

She slid down in the bed until only the top of her head was visible above the eiderdown, and I took my departure rather abruptly. I was really annoyed with Belinda. Downstairs I met Dick, hurrying in with chocolates and other offerings in the generous nautical way. I had an idea. I took him into the morning-room and after a little conversation we went away together and I was in possession of the chocolates.

What followed I learnt afterwards.

Belinda came down to see Dick that afternoon in a grey frock with a bunch of violets in her belt and a pensive expression. (Half mourning. Belinda always dressed her parts). Dick, accustomed to reading the weather, was quick to take his cue. He met Belinda with her own expression intensified fifty-fold, so that she stopped and stared at him in horrified amazement.

"What's the matter?" she said, forgetting her own part. "You look dreadful. What have you done?"

"Don't ask me," he replied, with every sign of acute distress.

"But I must. Poor boy, what is it? Come and sit down and tell me all about it?" and she led him gently to the most comfortable armchair (Dick told me he felt inclined to chuck it all up, then).

"Don't be kind to me," he said, burying his face in his hands. "I don't deserve it. I'd better go and drown myself, then perhaps you can forgive me. You can't otherwise; it's quite impossible—I shouldn't ask it."

No woman cares to be told that she can't do anything, and Dick—who must really have had rather a wide experience—evidently knew that.

"But what have you done?" Belinda said, patting the top of his head tenderly. "Don't keep me in suspense. You know it is your duty to tell me everything. If you're really sorry—and I am sure you are—that will atone for a great deal."

"Nothing can atone for what I have done. I've behaved like a brute—a perfect monster. I ought to be taken to a desert island and left there. Then when I'd lived on fish and—and the vegetation of the island for years—perhaps I should begin to feel more comfortable."

"You're not going to do anything of the kind," Belinda said decidedly. "You seem to forget that you belong to me and that I have a say in the matter. I have no wish to live on a desert island, and, of course, if I don't you can't."

"But that's just the trouble," he said desperately, "—the 'belong.' I mean, you know, I don't exactly know whom I do belong to."

"Don't you want to be engaged to me any longer, Dicky?" Belinda asked with a little quiver in her voice. She quite forgot that when she came down she had intended to put Dick on probation. She would answer all his entreaties kindly but firmly. He must prove his worthiness before she definitely accepted him.

"Of course I do; it's that what makes me so miserable. You see—how shall I tell you?—you see, there's somebody else."

"Somebody else?" Belinda repeated, sitting up very straight.

"Yes, she calls me Dick and writes to me every mail. I can't read the letters, they're in Spanish, you know, but I'm afraid they're rather affectionate from the length. It happened when we called at Gibraltar. There was a fete in the Spanish quarter, and I'm afraid I danced with her a lot. She looked rather nice with a rose behind her ear, and I may have had more Kioja than was good for me. You know what those Spaniards are—proud as Lucifer and so ready with their knives. It may be a Spanish custom that if you dance a certain number of times with a girl that means an engagement. That's the worst of not knowing the custom of a country."

"Dick, who do you want to marry? This—this extraordinary Spanish person, or me?"

"You, of course. I've never wanted to marry anybody else and never shall. But if we should happen to call at Gib. on the next voyage out, I don't know what may come of it. You see, I don't know their laws and customs and Juanita—"

"I suppose even she wouldn't want to marry you if you were married already?"

"I should think not."

"Then we'll be married next month," Belinda said decidedly. "I can't let you run the risk of meeting such a designing person without any protection."

And that is how Dick came to give me another box of chocolates.

THE SWANKER'S JOB

The old lady seemed to have something on her mind, and she let go when her daughter's young man called. "Mr. Simpson," she began impressively, "a friend of mine informs me that you are employed by a firm of pork butchers."

"Yes—that is so," faltered the young man.

"And," went on the old lady, trembling with indignation, "you led Mary an' me to believe you were a costumier."

"Well," replied the detected swanker, "so I am, in a kind of way. You see, I put the fichus on the sausages."

Operation For Piles Failed

Zam-Buk Was Then Tried And Worked a Cure

Writing from Poplar, B.C., Mrs. C. Hanson, wife of the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, says - "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was so bad at times that I could hardly walk, and ordinary remedies seemed utterly unable to give me any ease. Finally I decided to undergo an operation, and went to the Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane. There they performed an operation and did all they could for me. For a time I was certainly better, but within twelve months the trouble started again and the piles became as painful as ever. I tried liniments, hot poultices, various 'pile cures,' and indeed everything I could think would be likely to do any good, but still I continued to suffer, and the shooting, burning, stinging pains, the dull, aching and wretched 'worn-out' feeling that the disease causes continued as bad as ever.

"One day I read about Zam-Buk and thought I would try it. The first one or two boxes gave me more ease than anything else I had tried, so I went on with the treatment. In a short time I began to feel altogether different and better, and I saw that Zam-Buk was going to cure me. Well, I went on using it, and by the time I had used six boxes I was delighted to find myself entirely cured. That was three years ago, and from then to the present time there has been no return of the trouble."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for piles, eczema, ulcers, abscesses, cold sores, chapped hands, varicose sores, burns, scalds, bruises, inflamed patches and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere, 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

NEWS ADS. PAYS

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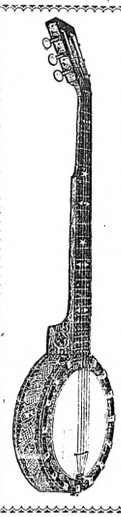
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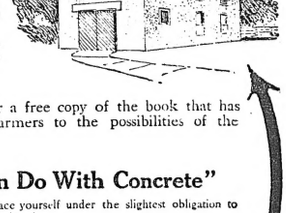
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The News

RED DEER - ALBERTA

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JNO. A. CARSWELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913

WELCOME TO THE CURLERS.

This is Bon-spiel week, and the News and citizens of Red Deer extend a hearty welcome to the visiting curlers who are here from all parts of the province to take part in the competitions. We hope no stone will be left unturned to make the stay of the visitors as pleasant as possible while in town.

A BLIND GUIDE.

The Rocky Mountain House Guide asks in its last issue if Mr. Michener is financially connected with R. B. Bennett, M.P., in the grain monopoly, or if he merely assisted Mr. Bennett in bringing about the necessary conditions.

The Guide might be more specific. It first wishes to imply that Mr. Bennett has a monopoly of grain, whereas not an elevator is built as yet.

Secondly, there could not possibly be a monopoly even if the elevators were built.

Thirdly, after putting up this man of straw, and knocking it down again, it wishes to imply that Mr. Michener is in some way connected with this dark and deadly plot.

To be plain, Mr. Michener is in no way connected with the proposed elevator company with which we understand Mr. Bennett is connected, nor has he had anything to do with it in any way.

But it is easy to see that an election is on, and therefore such innuendoes of the "Blind Guide" will have no influence with discerning readers of this purely partisan paper. We might perhaps be allowed to ask the Guide a question: Is the editor of the Guide an advance agent of the Sifton government? A paper that seeks to establish itself in popular confidence as a "Guide" to the people at the Rocky Mountain House, on the plea that it is independent, and every time it writes does so for the Liberal party, is guilty of false pretence and unworthy of the public confidence.

THE A. & G. W. JUDGMENT.

The Edmonton Journal, in speaking of the decision of the Privy Council in not only reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, but heaping costs on the Province when the Alberta and Great Waterways, question was before them, says:

Chaos has come for the Sifton government. When it introduced its confiscatory A. & G. W. legislation Mr. Bennett set forth with the greatest possible clearness the dangers that it was leading the province into. No warning could have been more complete. No answer was attempted. The premier evaded the issues raised and the rest of his supporters said nothing but voted as he directed.

There was no defence to its action on moral grounds. Now the supreme court of appeal for the Empire has decided that it was invalid in a legal sense as well. Not only is it decreed impossible for the province to divert the money that the promoter of the A. & G. W. raised for a specific purpose, but all the costs of the action, which has lasted over two years, will have to be borne out of the public treasury.

These will be of huge proportions. The interest on over seven million dollars for all these months has been paid without any return to the people. The burden involved by the enormous principal amount remains.

At every stage the risk which he was exposing us to was pointed out to Mr. Sifton. But in his all-wise and all-knowing way he proceeded. The discredited promoter could have been induced to surrender his rights, which were unquestioned, by the payment of a very small sum. But when his lawyers wrote to the premier the latter refused to answer their letters.

Now he has left Alberta in a position where it must either let Mr. Clarpe go on with his enterprise or settle with him for a sum many times in advance of what would have had to be paid two and a half years ago. In addition, there are ruinous legal and interest charges to meet, and absolutely nothing to show for the outlay except hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rotting supplies and materials along the line of the proposed railway.

The result is as complete a vindication of the course followed by Mr. Bennett as a member of the Legislature as has ever come to a man in Canadian public life. Incidentally, the case has added not a little to his professional prestige as well as to that of his junior counsel, Mr. H. H. Hyndman of Edmonton.

What of the future? The problem which is presented to Alberta is no easy one. That a province with its resources will retrieve itself from the catastrophe that it has suffered from the stupidity and general incapacity of those to whom it has entrusted its affairs there is no question. The only thing to do is to make a fresh start with new men in charge who will immediately set to work to undo the follies of the past. Public opinion must assert itself so strongly that it will be impossible for those to whom we owe the present situation to continue to act for us.

MORAL EFFECT OF NAVAL POLICY.

In Great Britain men belonging to both political parties have been immensely impressed by the Borden Government's naval policy, says the Fredericton, N. B., Gleaner, and by the Prime Minister's striking contribution towards the solution of complex Imperial issues. Not long ago an English publicist expressed the belief that a statesman would soon arise in either the Mother Country or one of the Daughter States, who would face the question of Empire defence resolutely and solve it in a masterful way.

According to public opinion, widely expressed on both sides of the Atlantic, the crisis has developed the man in Mr. Borden. The plan of speedily constructing three Canadian Dreadnoughts to bear Canadian names, to be manned as far as possible by Canadian officers, and to take their places at the point of greatest danger for the time being, is declared by everyone, who knows anything about the naval problem, to be the only effective way and in fact the only practical way of doing anything worth while in a short space of time.

The moral effect of the departure on the rest of the world must be important, for it means that the most powerful overseas dominion at last takes its place in the firing line, and that even after we have developed a local navy our ships will always be ready to go to the front in an emergency. This is a great advance on the neutrality or non-combatant doctrine of previous years. Equally constructive is Mr. Borden's proposal that a Canadian Minister shall have regular access to the Committee of Defence and the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs in regard to all matters affecting the welfare of the Five Nations under a common flag.

As the Toronto News says, this part of the scheme interferes with no constitutional responsibility on either side, and it gives Canada the constant link, the constant supply of vital information, and the constant power of expressing the oversea view at moments when such views will be most influential—that is to say, before far-reaching policies have taken definite and irrevocable shape. The Canadian Prime Minister has given a lead which must be powerful in developing an all-Britannic solidarity the world over, and his notable service is gratefully acknawledged in Great Britain. As a result Mr. Borden has become very popular in the Old Country and other parts of the Empire. He has caught the imagination of the man in the street, and there is no statesman a platform reference to whom elicits heartier cheers from the masses of British workers.

WHY LIBERALS OPPOSED CUT IN DUTY ON CEMENT.

The attitude of the Liberals in opposing the reduction of the cement duty last summer, to relieve the serious shortage, has caused a great deal of comment. Just why they should so anxiously defend the cement trust was a mystery, or, again, why should they have increased the duty until it was over 40 per cent. However, the cat is out of the bag. Here are some of the names of some of the cement people:

President—Hon. W. C. Edwards, Senator by the favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; a Liberal, a free trader.

Director—Hon. Robert Mackay, a Laurier senator, a Liberal.

Director—Hon. George Cox, a Laurier senator, a Liberal.

Director—C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, a Liberal.

Director—Geo. E. Drummond, of Montreal, an old time political friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Again, at Owen Sound, there were two cement plants. One had for its president Mr. A. G. MacKay, sometime member of the Ross Government, sometime member of the Liberal party in Ontario, now a champion of reciprocity in Edmonton. The other had as its president Mr. W. P. Telford, formerly Liberal M. P. for North Gray. Yet, again, Mr. Jas. Pearson, a great Liberal, a free trader, former Liberal candidate in East Toronto, is interested in a cement plant at Attwood, Ont.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.
(By Acadia)

The Rocky Mountain House Guide in its first issue had an editorial in which it assured us that the Guide was going to be run as an independent and fearless newspaper of the "Holier than thou" type. In the last issue to hand we note that it has taken a most serious list to stars board in the matter of its politics. We always knew what the Guide was; there was no manner of doubt about that from the beginning. Its claim to political perpendicularity of opinion, we knew, would not last long, and in fact there was a bad cave in at the foundation of this claim from the beginning. When the frost is all out the Guide will have travelled from the perpendicular of independence to the horizontal of straight Liberalism. As a medium of news and of advertising we give all praise to the Guide. Enterprise like this on the outer edges of civilization is an evidence of courage which all men like. But the name of this pioneer journal is a sheer misnomer from a political standpoint. We suggest another name for this paper which will better describe its political value. It should be called the "Blind Guide;" and so obviously is this so that we do not for a moment believe that any of the Rocky Mountain House settlers will allow themselves to be led by its masquerading into the ditch.

Action and reaction, the scientists tell us, are equal and contrary. The harder the blow, the further back is the rebound. That is so in every sphere of life. We see this law in politics as elsewhere. The A. & G. W. deal by the Rutherford-Cross government, and the rebound in the prosecution of that government are an illustration. The Sifton remedy for this sad mess was confiscation of other people's money, loaned for a railway and for nothing else, and the subversion of this money to current expenditure of the province. From a moral standpoint this was a principle of the most immortal and vicious kind. The highest court in the empire has nullified it, declaring the legislation as ultra vires. The one act on which the Premier of this province and his supporters placed all their reliance to get the province out of its difficulties has proved worse than a mere failure; it has been condemned by the greatest jurists of the British Empire. The legal reputation of the ex-Chief Justice has gone by the board at one fell stroke, and upon his sagacity as a Premier and a statesman, the sun has set forever. Were any political self respect left this "clever" near statesman, he would resign. He has been weighed and found wanting. Every step he has taken has been a step in the dark. The credit of Alberta was good when he came to power; today it is in the most serious plight possible. The province of Alberta is anything from $14,000,000, the Premier's own figures, to $25,000,000 in debt, of which only a little over $2,000,000 is bonded, and the rest floating round in I.O.U's. and bank overdrafts. On some of the money this province is paying approximately ten per cent. Many of these loans have to be renewed every six months, and have to meet higher charges for negotiation as well as higher rates of interest. On the A. & G. W. money we have to pay five per cent., which amounts to $370,000 annually, $1.00 of interest for every man, woman and child in the province, annually. Two payments have been made and another is due. Over a million in interest on money which the province has never had the use of. In addition to this on the same day that the Premier passed his confiscation, he also passed another bill empowering him to borrow $7,400,000 in anticipation of the time when he would get the A. & G. W. money. On this amount also we are paying interest, and the money with which to pay this temporary loan, the A. & G. W. money, is denied the Premier by the decision of the Privy Council. At every step of this wise ruler, this saviour of the Liberal party, the provincial credit has sunk deeper in the mud, until today, by the decision against the province in the A. & G. W case, we have about reached the middle of the muskeg. No wonder the Liberals have eaten their principles, and now want the natural resources. The question for the people to determine is whether, having made a mess of provincial affairs, and having made har kari of the credit and good name of Alberta, they are fit in any respect to be entrusted with the administration of the natural resources. We do not think so, and a great many good Liberals have reached the same decision. In such a crisis, only hide-bound party followers stay with the old order of things. Those who can see higher—who look at the common good, who look at citizenship and duty—these men are the men who register their ballots for a change.

HENRY JAMIESON DISCUSSES EQUALIZED FREIGHT RATES.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—The following is a copy of a resolution from Burnt Lake Union of the U.F.A., of which I am the author, and which was passed at the annual convention of the United Farmers' of Alberta, held in Calgary on January 21st to 23rd, without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, that the executive be and are hereby instructed to take up with the Dominion Government, and the Alberta Government as well, the matter of equalizing the freight rates between the east and west on the postal system, and that the proposed freight rate be extended to all countries who have joined the Postal Union with the Dominion if they wish to do so.

This resolution, you will note, instructs the executive officers of the U.F.A. to take up with the Dominion and Alberta Governments the matter of equalizing freight rates between Eastern and Western Canada on the principle of postal systems.

Since I came west I have had experience with the Co-operative Creameries which were worked out on the same principle as the postal system, by which a two cent stamp carries a letter from any part of the British Empire to any part of the United States. If the Americans would join us in a freight union on the same basis as the present International Postal Union, the universal freight rate would work out equally as well. In the operation of the Co-operative Creamery, which I mention, it costs me, living right beside the creamery, just as much to have my cream made into butter as it does the man who lives fifteen or twenty miles away, yet I am a holder of shares in the Red Deer Co-operative Creamery, worth today double par value, and am an owner in that property in proportion to the shares I hold.

If the Dominion Government instructs the Railway Commission to estimate the whole cost of transportation for the Dominion on all freight handled in, say, one year, and pro-rates it as the U.F.A. have done at their convention for the last few years, the problem of equalized freight rates will at once be solved. For instance, our delegates to the U.F.A. convention come from every part of the province, yet, by pooling our transportation, the delegates who live the farthest away from Calgary pay no more to come to the convention than the man who lives five miles from Calgary.

This is no mere theory. It is the principle which is in practice now, and has been for many years in our postal system, and which treats everyone who uses the postal service on equal terms. Those who do not use the postal service do not have to pay. The same principle is in force in most countries where there is a parcel post system, whereby there is a universal flat rate. To change the flat rate would be to destroy the policy, but to increase the weight on parcels and provide express room to carry them, would be, as Chairman Drayton of the Railway Commission puts it, constructive policy. The adoption of the principle of our postal system in our freight system would equalize the cost of living throughout Canada, and would compel free trade. This system of equalizing freight rates will not take from any transportation company any more of their earnings than does the present system; and if it is generally understood, I thoroughly believe it will receive general support among the people.

Yours truly,
HENRY JAMIESON.
Calgary, Jan. 23, 1913.

SAYS INDUSTRY IS HAMPERED

If Iron and Steel Plants are to Extend Present Schedules Must be Overhauled

It is generally recognized that iron and steel are the basic industries of Canada. Think for a moment of the great variety of articles into whose manufacture iron or steel enters. The following despatch, therefore, to the Globe, from Sault Ste. Marie giving a statement of T. J. Drummond of the Lake Superior Corporation is of interest:

"In regard to further extensions, I may say that we have had under consideration certain extensions of our iron and steel plant, but we have decided to postpone definite action in the meantime, pending possible consideration and action of the Dominion Government in regard to the iron and steel tariff.

"The existing tariff in iron and steel is so torn up by special dispensations, exemptions and rebates, that the progress of the industry is retarded, and in many cases made absolutely impossible. Under the existing tariff we are encouraged to manufacture in small lines, giving small tonnage, and then discouraged in progression into the manufacture of heavier sections, which give larger tonnage. In other cases industries are practically bonused to purchase their pig iron, merchant steel, etc., abroad, and so in one way and another the industry is hampered, and the tariff is in many cases by those exemptions made absolutely illogical and inconsistent.

"If the iron and steel industry is to go forward this tariff must be overhauled, and such matters as I have referred to must be dealt with in a common sense manner, and especially in connection with pig iron, merchant mill products and structural steel. At present practically one million tons of iron and steel are annually being brought into the country, and the bulk of this tonnage could and should be made in Canada. We placed our case before the Government during the last session of Parliament, and we are hoping that something may be done this session, but pending the outcome of what consideration the Government is giving to our case, we can only mark time, and hope that such action will be taken as will warrant us in going ahead with the extensions we have in view."

NO PATCHES ON MY PANTS

The Presidential campaign in the United States has allowed the political poets to break loose with the usual lavish supply of doggerel. Here is one of these "poems":

Oh! yes; I've heard about the trusts,
Of how I'm being "done,"
Of how the wicked Tariff, too,
Is "robbing" ev'ry one,
But I am working ev'ry day,
And maybe you, perchance,
Have noticed that I haven't got,
A patch upon my pants?

They tell me that I am a "slave"
Of "plutocratic" rule;
That I should vote for Wilson, and
The party of the mule
That he will rip the Tariff up
And on the pieces dance;
But, please observe, I do not wear
A patch upon my pants.

Once I was led astray; I think
It was in 'ninety-two,
When Cleveland ran for President;
I shouted for him, too;
Thought there'd be work for ev'ryone
And wages would advance.
He was elected and I wore
Big patches on my pants.

I lost my job, and couldn't get
Another thing to do.
I walked the street and ev'rywhere
Soupkouses met my view;
And there were thousands just like me,
All fighting for a chance
To earn their bread, and ev'ry man
Wore patches on his pants.

I will not vote for Wilson; no,
With him I don't agree.
As for his party, well, kind sir,
Once was enough for me.
I've steady work, I have good pay,
And you may note; perchance,
I'm wearing creases now, instead
Of patches on my pants.

From $200 to $15,000

Rev. W. J. Speers who made a tour of Western Canada spoke of a young Englishman with whom he had talked and who had gone to the west two years ago with $200, and was now worth $15,000. He asked him how he would like to go back to England.

"That would be the worst sentence you could pass on me" he replied.

NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK OF YOUR UNCLE SUN?

(Calgary Albertan)

Premier Sifton started out to rid this province of the A. & G. W., and the Clarkes and all such. He has done it in the quickest time, in the shortest and most effective way and at the smallest cost. He has accomplished what the people of Alberta demanded in 1909.

CANADA MAY HAVE AN AERIAL FLEET

Aeroplanes a Necessity of Modern Warfare Says Two of the Dominion's Highest Officers

As a result of the remarkable demonstration in England of the indispensable part which aeroplanes play in modern warfare it is probable that the Canadian Militia Department will soon add airships to the Dominion's war equipment.

General Mackenzie, Chief of the Canadian General Staff, commenting on the work of the military flyers during the British army manoeuvres said: "It would appear as though in future warfare the contest would have first to be fought out in the air between the airships and aeroplanes of the opposing forces. The army commander whose air forces conquer the other air forces will have a tremendous advantage, as the new and quick source of information will be cut off from his opponent, while remaining to himself."

He added that the Canadian army organization was following with keen interest all that pertained to the use of aeroplanes in war, and a monthly bulletin was received on this subject, and its information was filed away. However, as to the actual purchase of aeroplanes, that was a question for the future. The Canadian army needed many things, and there was a question as to just when aeroplanes would become necessary.

Brigadier-General Lessard, Adjt General of the Canadian forces agreed with General Mackenzie that the use of aeroplanes so assisted the work of the manoeuvring armies that a day time was gained. Gen. Lessard concluded by saying that the Turk Italian war showed the importance and value of the aeroplane in war. In future battles all armies would have to have a force of airships and aeroplanes. There would likely meet fir and the meeting of them would be rather terrible affair.

PROVES THE BLIND SPO

Experiment at Home and Convince Yourself of This

In every eye there is a little spot that is totally blind. Young eyes, old eyes, sharp eyes, dull eyes, blue, brown or black eyes—all of them, even the most perfect, have in each retina a little round spot which is wholly blind both to brightness and color. This spot is located just at the point where the optic nerve enters, and is approximately one-twelfth of an inch wide.

Several interesting experiments can be made to prove the presence of this blind spot. For example, cover the right eye with the hand or a bandage and gaze with the left eye steadily at a point on the wall or screen about seven feet distant. Let another person be seated against the wall on your left hand side in such a position that his forehead is on a level with the point at which you are gazing and his nearer cheek about twenty inches distant from it. Do not turn your eyeball, but gaze steadily, as at first, and his face will entirely disappear, and the wall will seem to be perfectly blank. If you spread a sheet of paper on the wall and note the joints at which a pencil moved back and forth by another person appears and disappears, you will be able to make an accurate map of the blind spot as projected on the wall.

Another experiment is performed by painting nine large letters in three vertical columns of three letters each upon a sheet of paper. Hold the paper at such a distance and in such a position before the eye that the central letter of the square falls within the blind spot, while the surrounding eight letters are still visible.

The Highest Point

Seafell Pike, in Cumberland, 3,210 feet high, is the loftiest point in England.

India's Population

Including natives and Europeans the population of India is 315,000,000.

Eggs in Britain

Over 2,200,000,000 eggs were imported in one year into the United Kingdom.

Horse Racing Long Ago

Horse racing, in the reign of Charles II., used to take place in Hyde Park, London.

A. & G. W. Fiasco

Total Loss Involved Exceeds $7,480,000

Heavy Legal Expenses Will Add to Burden.

Although it is perfectly true to say that the majority of persons here were expecting the result in the now notorious Alberta and Great Waterways railway case handed down by the Privy Council Friday, still, like an expected death, the shock comes as a surprise.

Almost on every hand is heard a deep tone of regret for the catastrophe which has overtaken Alberta. Of course this refers to the financial crisis with which the province at last is irretrievably faced. The same persons, leaders not confined to any one political party, Conservative and Liberal alike, are regretful one minute, rejoicing the next. They rejoice because they feel that the slur the Sifton government passed upon the good fame and commercial integrity of the province when the government confiscated the property of the bondholders in the railway partially has been righted, been wiped off, by this decision from the highest court in the empire.

A FINANCIAL STORM.

Time and again one hears expressed in this city today a sense of relief of removal of the stigma which business men feel had been thrown upon the probity of the province. Even in the clouds of financial adversity now hanging over the province, or the financial storm which has struck it, men here are glad to think that investors and believers in the future growth and integrity of Alberta are to be upheld and cannot be threatened by provincial legislation in the future.

That a financial storm has swept the province cannot any longer be denied by the Sifton administration.

TOTAL INVOLVED $7,400,000.

The six million dollars concerned in the actual decision rendered by the privy council is not the whole amount at stake. It is recalled that upon this ultimate decision in the loyal bank case rests the decision in the cases against the Provincial and Union banks, in which is deposited the remaining $1,400,000 of the proceeds from the sale of the A. and G. W. bonds. So the whole amount lost to the general revenue funds of Alberta amounts to $7,400,000. This is not taking into account the interest hargeable and the enormously heavy egal taxes which will be levied against the province in connection with the A. and G. W. case. These have to be borne in entirety by the province.

ENTIRE SUM SPENT.

The same day that the legislature passed the confiscatory act the Sifton administration procured legislative authority to spend that same amount. That was on December 16, 1910. The result is that the entire $7,400,000 has been spent long ago. Outside of that amount the debt of the province at the end of 1911 was said to be $15,000,000. Nothing definite could ever be found out about this figure, but it was admitted by the government. In other well-informed circles it is said not to be near the total sum. In any event, it only indicated the provincial indebtedness at the end of last year. What it is today has to be a matter of speculation.

CABINET IS SILENT.

None of the members of the government are willing to speak. Neither is Premier Sifton willing to have any substantiation given the figures submitted in the budgets and other almost incomprehensible financial statements issued from time to time. The government would not favor an independent audit and statement of the provincial affairs. It is known, however, that he borrowed $5,000,000 last year to be expended on telephones. But that sum had been spent at the time it was borrowed. That sum really had to meet expenses already incurred. At the same time a six-month loan of another $5,000,000 was made at the extremely high rate of interest of 5½ per cent. per annum. This would, on the face of matters, obviously bring the total up to $25,000,000. It has always been understood here that the Sifton administration has been acting upon the hypothesis that the A. and G. W. case never would be pushed to the finality to which it has been. That being so, it was assumed that the $7,400,000 would be a "windfall" for the administration. The government easily would pay the bondholders the interest on their money. But that money would be used for ordinary purposes, the confiscatory act specially stipulating that it be turned into the general revenue fund. And in this way, as a matter of fact, the money has been used, and now has to be made up by whatever means the Sifton administration may devise.

RESULT OF DECISION.

The result upon the province of Friday's decision rendered by the privy council in the A. and G. W. case is that, through the manipulations of the Rutherford and Sifton governments, every cent of income received by the province, both from taxation and from subsidy, will be unable to meet the annual interest charges alone upon the $7,400,000 now lost to the province and the other total debts incurred by the province under these governments.

CASH AUCTION SALE
— AT —
THE GREAT WEST HOTEL

Instructed by Mrs. E. Bowes of The Great West Hotel, I will sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, February 5th, 1913

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

20 iron bedsteads; 22 mattresses; 24 springs; 6 cots; 6 dressers; 4 davenports; 5 toilet sets; 1 heater, coal or wood; 50 chairs; 4 tables; 1 glass show case; 1 organ; 1 dozen hand lamps; 1 hanging lamp; 1 kitchen cabinet; 1 Raymond Sewing machine cabinet, nearly new.

A large quantity of comforters, blankets, and pillows; also a big assortment of kitchen utensils, knives and forks and assorted dishes.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK, SHARP TERMS CASH

N. WHITE, Auctioneer

DECISION HANDED DOWN IN FAMOUS A. & G. W. CASE

Privy Council Decides That Act is Confiscatory

London, Jan. 31.—The judicia committee of the privy council today allowed the appeal of the Roya Bank of Canada against the judg ment rendered against it by th supreme court of Alberta in favor of the province.

Lord Chancellor Loreburn in deliv ering judgment said that the appea involved questions of the greatest importance and proceeded to revie exhaustively the grounds of the ap peal. He described the provincia government's agreement with th Alberta and Great Waterways Rail ways, the situation in 1910; the sal of bonds and other matters leading up to the appointment of a roya commission of inquiry. While this commission was sitting there was a change of the provincial government. The new administration introduced and passed two statutes and on the validity of the first of these, the question to be decided in this appeal turned.

WHAT STATUTE ENACTED.

This statute, after setting out in the preamble that the Alberta and Great Waterways railway company had made default in payment of in terest on bonds and in construction of the line and then ratifying and confirming the guarantee by the province of the bonds, proceeded to enact that the whole of the proceeds of the sale of bonds and all interest thereon, including such part of the proceeds of their sale as was then stand ing in various banks in the name of the treasurer of the province, or otherwise, and comprising, inter alia, the six million dollars with accrued interest in the appellant bank, should form part of the general revenue fund of the province, free from all claim of the Alberta and Great Waterways company and be paid over to the provincial treasurer without deduction.

It was also provided, said the lord chancellor, that notwithstanding the form of the bonds and guarantee the province of Alberta should as between itself and the railway be primarily liable on the bonds and should indemnify the company against any claims for damage or loss by interested parties.

By another statute passed at the same time any person claiming to have suffered loss or damage in consequence of the passing of such act might submit its claim to the government. The lord chancellor went on to cite the steps subsequently taken in the legal proceedings following the claim for damages by the appellant bank. Continuing, he said:

NOT CONCERNED IN POLITICS.

"Their lordships are not concerned with the merits of the political controversy which gave rise to the statute whose validity is now impeached. What they have decided is the question whether it was within the power of the legislature of the province to pass the act of 1910. They agree with the contention of the respondents that in a case such as this it was in the power of that legislature subsequently to repeal the act which had passed. If this were the only question which arose the appeal could be disposed of without difficulty, but the act under consideration does more than modify existing legislation. It purports to appropriate to the province a balance standing at special account in the banks, and so change its position under the scheme to carry out which the bondholders had subscribed their money.

PRECEDENTS QUOTED.

"Elaborately as the case was argued in judgment of learned judges in courts below," went on the lord chancellor, "their lordships were not satisfied that what appears to them to be the fundamental question at issue has been adequately considered. It is a well established principle of English common law that when money has been received by one person which in justice and equity belongs to another person under circumstances which render the receipt of it a receipt by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff, the latter may recover as for money had and received to his use. The principle stands to cases where the money has been paid for a consideration that has failed. The present case appears to fall within the broad principle on which judgment in the case of Wilson vs. Church proceeded. The bondholders in London remitted their money to New York to be applied in carrying out a particular scheme established by the statutes of 1909 and orders-in-council, and by contracts and mortgage of that year.

MONEY PAID TO BANK.

The money claimed in the action was paid to the Royal Bank as one of those designated to act in carrying out the scheme. The bank received the money at its branch in New York and its general manager then gave instructions from its head office in Montreal to the manager of its local branch at Edmonton for the opening of a credit for this special amount. The local manager was told he was to act on instructions from the head office, which retained control. It appears to their lordships that this special account was opened solely for the purpose of the railway scheme and that when the action of the Alberta government in 1910 altered its conditions the bondholders in London were entitled to claim from the bank at its head office at Montreal the money which they had advanced solely for a purpose which had ceased to exist. Their right was a civil right outside of the province and the legislature of the province of Alberta could not legislate validly in derogation of that right.

EFFECT OF ACT OF 1910.

"These circumstances," said his lordship, "distinguish this case from that of the King vs. Lovett where the point decided was in reality quite a different one. In the opinion of their lordships the effect of the provincial statute of 1910, if validly enacted, would have been to preclude the Royal Bank from fulfilling its legal obligations to return their money to the bondholders, whose right to the return was a civil right which had arisen and remained enforceable outside the province.

STATUTE ULTRA VIRES.

"The statute was on this ground beyond the powers of the legislature of Alberta inasmuch as what was sought and had been enacted was neither confined to property and civil rights within the province nor directed solely to matters of a merely local or private nature within it.

"Other questions," continued the lord chancellor, "have been, as already stated raised in this appeal as to whether the statute of 1910 infringes the provisions of section 91 of the British North America act by attempting to deal with a question relating to banking and by trenching on a field already occupied by the dominion banking act. It was also contended that the appropriation of deposits to the general revenue of the province was outside the powers assigned to the provincial legislature for raising revenue for provincial purposes. The conclusions already arrived at makes it necessary for their lordships to enter on a consideration of these questions and of other points made during the arguments of council.

"Their lordships will advise his majesty," concluded the lord chancellor, "that the appeal should be allowed and that the action dismissed.

The respondents (the province of Alberta) must pay costs here and in the courts below.

S. O. E. Social

The S. O. E. Benefit Society held a very successful social and dance in the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday last. This was the first of a series of socials the Society intend holding and a large number of members and their families ann friends turned up to enjoy a very pleasant time. President of the Lodge, Bro. Hadley, took the chair, and in a few brief remarks welcomed everybody present on behalf of the Society, and hoped that they would enjoy themselves in the good old fashioned way. It was intended to be a social re-union, and he hoped they would do just what they liked to make themselves comfortable, and feel as if it was just a family gathering. He had hoped to put on a longer concert programme, but would make up for a short one by having more dancing, which would probably be as much if not more acceptable.

The following was the concert programme:

Pianoforte solo—Mrs. Schonermann
Song—W. H. Hadley.
Song—Mrs. Brookes.
Recitation, humorous—Ed. Clarke.
Song—Rev. C. W. G. Moore.
Monologue—G. J. Stonelake.
Mouth Organ solo—Robert Gee.
Song—Rev. C. W. G. Moore.
Reading, humorous—Ed. Clarke.
Song—W. H. Hadley.

At the conclusion of the programme, the chairman announced that dancing would take place for half an hour, after which the refreshments would be served. The chairs were quickly removed and the dancing commenced. After some half dozen dances, the music stopped, and everybody was served with refreshments, consisting of tea and coffee, sandwiches, cake, etc. After the company had done justice to the good fare provided, the dancing was again taken up and kept going, with very little time wasted, till 2 a.m., the Home Sweet Home Waltz bringing the proceedings to a close. The music for the dancing was supplied by Mr. Brookes, piano, and Edwin Brookes, violin, whose efforts to please were greatly appreciated. Mrs. Streat was an able accompanist for the concert programme, also assisting with the dance music, and is extended the thanks of the Society, along with the other ladies and gentlemen, and the committee, who worked so hard to make the evening such a decided success.

Hillsdown Social

A social, concert and dance, arranged by the Conservatives, friends and supporters of Mr. Michener, M. P.P., was held in the Hillsdown schoolhouse on Thursday night of last week. The weather, which had been mild up to that date, turned round, and became very cold and boisterous, and without doubt kept quite a number of people away. But notwithstanding that fact, the room was well filled, and it was voted one of the best meetings ever held in the district. R. E. Fiske took the chair at 8.30 and called the meeting to order. He spoke briefly of what they were there for, and laid great stress upon the ability shown by Mr. Michener in the Provincial House, his straightforwardness, his fearlessness in debate; the work he had put in for the good of every district, irrespective of politics; and, above all, his clean moral life and his desire to get a fair, square deal for everyone, irrespective of his politics. He was glad to say that, in spite of the weather, Ed. Hunter, W. H. Hadley and C. C. Martin had managed to get out there to say a few words in favor of Mr. Michener, and had also brought some music to help the social side along. W. H. Hadley was the first speaker, and reviewed the political issues as they appeared to him during the past 8 years. He spoke strongly in favor of Mr. Michener, and begged the audience to consider for themselves the questions from a business standpoint and decide for themselves, and to judge the government from their record and not from their promises.

C. C. Martin was the next speaker. He said that Mr. Michener and he had been brought up on neighboring farms in Ontario, and he could speak with direct knowledge of Mr. Michener as a boy and man, and had always found him to be one who had always had the respect of his fellow beings, for he had a fine principle, and never feared to do or say as he thought fit in the interest of right over wrong. He spoke of the advantages, in his opinion, of the Agricultural Colleges over the Demonstration Farms, illustrating some points which were of great use to his hearers.

Ed. Hunter was the last speaker. He carried the audience with him for an hour, taking them step by step, and with fact after fact, which were unanswerable, to the doings of the government from 1905 to the present time. He spoke very plainly, and those present took away with them some pointers that will help them considerably in casting their ballot at the next election. He was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his speech. The following programme was carried out:

Song—"Long Live the King"—E. Hunter.
Banjo Solo—H. Webb.
Song—"Dear Little Shamrock"—W. H. Hadley.
Bone Solo—H. Webb.
Song—"Henry the Eighth"—W. H. Hadley.
Singing Zither—H. Webb.
Carlers Broom Solo—H. Webb.

The ladies served up hot coffee and tea, sandwiches, cakes, etc., in their usual hospitable style.

Three cheers were given heartily for Mr. Michener, and a vote of thanks to the ladies and the singers, after which a very enjoyable dance took place and lasted till, well, early in the morning.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.

MRS HUMPHRY WARD

England's Great Woman Novelist

Literary prophecies, like boomerangs, should be handled with extreme caution—they are so prone to recoil. When Matthew Arnold affirmed that no Arnold could ever write a novel, he did not look sufficiently far into the future to see Mrs. Humphry Ward, the daughter of his brother Thomas, recognized as the greatest woman novelist of her generation.

She was born in Tasmania in 1851, and when six years old was brought by her parents to England. Her father, a college professor, changed his college as frequently as his religion; his intense conscientious yearning for absolute truth whirling him from one faith to another like a cork caught in the eddy of a stream, and making him the fit prototype of "Robert Elsmere."

At the age of fourteen, when the family migrated to Oxford, she breathed the University atmosphere that was joy to her heart. She acquired knowledge as naturally as a bird learns to sing, and she was known as a marvelous linguist, being as perfect in German, French, Spanish and Italian as if each were her native tongue. At twenty-one she was married to Thomas Humphry Ward, one of the university dons, whose work as author, editor, critic, has given him a place in English literature. She was ambitious to write, and her earliest efforts were so weighted with learning and research that they were as heavy as dumb-bells and fit only for scholars to read when they wanted to get away from pleasure. She wrote many articles for the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," which paid little in coin but more in credit.

Mrs. Ward was thirty-one before she undertook real fiction with "Miss Bretherton," followed four years later by "Robert Elsmere," which captured the reading public of two continents. Before this, it is true, she had written a child's story, a pale-complexioned, anæmic piece of work, fitly named "Millie and Ollie." Her translation of "Amiel's Journal" from French into English was an exquisite literary gem, expressing so perfectly the subtle windings of the thoughts and emotions of the simple Swiss professor, that it seems as if he himself must have re-thought his whole diary in English, without the touch of a translator. "David Grieve," which paid its author over $100,000, and others which paid fully as much, soon followed, among them, "Sir George Tressady," "Helbeck of Annisdale," "Eleanor" and "Lady Rose's Daughter." In her beautiful country home, in Hertfordshire, she does her literary work, seeking to escape from the storm of publicity her books have aroused and avoiding all society but a little band of devoted friends.

Entered [illegible] to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1912, by W. C. Black, at the Department of Agriculture.

FEBRUARY-THE MONTH TO BRIGHTEN-UP THE HOME

February is the month when careful housewives tidy up the home in readiness for spring. A wonderful difference can be made in the appearance of bed and sitting rooms by a little careful thought and the expenditure of very little money. As winter draws to an end and many curtains and coverings begin to look faded and shabby, February is the time to renew them. Come in and let us show you what we have in this line.

Art Sateens and Curtains 25c

Many are the uses to which these materials can be put; coverings for wardrobes and clothes racks, box covers, cushion covers, bed hangings and comforter tops, to mention but a few. We have a good variety to show in the most attractive colors and designs, you will find it true economy to purchase a few yards and prevent the dust accumulating. Prices are very low too---only 25c. and 30c.

Double Width Tapestries 1.50

In attractive mixtures of red and green, bright looking shades that make the home look cosy and comfortable; these tapestries are double width and have a border on each side, just right for durable window curtains and portieres, prices per yard 1.50

Double Width Damasks 75c

Suitable for table or couch covers, covering chairs or settes; good wide width in crimson or green, at only 75c.

Why Careful Housewives Buy Groceries Here

Large Assortments, Low Prices and Prompt Service are the reasons—

And the reliable qualities of the goods has something to do with it too—

This is the way one woman put it to her friend the other day--I buy all my groceries from The W. E. Lord Co'y because I invariably find their cash prices cheapes, and I am always sure of getting new fresh goods—

Every item which goes into this Department is subject to the most careful test, we have to know that it is worthy of a place on your table before we include it among our stocks. Buying in large quantities and marking our good at a very low margin of profit, makes it economy for you to buy here.

Table Centres 50c.

Linen Table Centres plain hemstitched and embroidered, from 50c. up.

Horrockses Cotton

The standerd of English Cottons, full yard wide, in various qualities, at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Plain Sheetings 30c.

Good strong soft finished sheetings, plain or twilled 8-4 and 9-4, at only 30c. and 40c.

Ready Made Sheets $2.00

These sheets are splendid value and just as cheap as making them in the same quality, both plain and twilled 72x90 at 2.00

Turkish Towelling

In white and brown, plain or fancy, 18 to 27 inches wide at 10c. to 30c.

Turkish Towells 10c.

Turkish Towells in white and linen colors. Small white face towells at 10c. Large bath towells a yard long at 40c. pair, yard and quarter long at 50c pair.

Brown Linen Towells

Pure rough linen towells, full yard and a half long at 1.50 a pair.

Come and Pay Us a Visit

Curtain Muslins by the Yard

Hardly anything will make such a pleasant change to the appearance of a room than a new pair of curtains. Most women now a days prefer to make their own, finding it more economical. Just now we are showing

White Muslin with Polka Dots, 36 inches wide, at only - - - - - - - 25c

Pretty Curtain Nets, in white, cream and ecru, in fancy designs, 36, 45 and 54 inches wide, at prices from - - - - - - - 35c to $1.00

Special Values in Table Linens

Half Bleached Linen, 45 inches wide, in a pretty Maple Leaf Design - - - - - 30c

Half Bleached Linen, 50 inches wide in a Morning Glory design - - - - - 45c

Half Bleached Linen, 56 inches wide, in a Mixed Ribbon and Floral design, at only - - - 60c

These linens wash out white and make very cheap but nice looking cloths.

WHITE BLEACHED REAL IRISH LINEN

Fine Satin finish have napkins to match. Maple Leaf design, 72 inches wide at - - - 85c

Fleur de Lye design, 68 inches wide, at - - 90c

Bowknot design, 72 inches Double Damask $1.25

Bleached Napkins to match above

Bleached Napkins to match above cloths, all ready hemmed, 1-2 and 3-4 yards square, From - - - - - $1.75 to $10 doz.

Chintz Comforters

Good Large Size, filled with pure white cotton, Very special value - - $1.95

A WORD ON THE SIDE

If we don't happen to have what you want, in stock, we'll always be pleased to procure it for you if possible.

We welcome suggestions from our customers at any time and are ready to adopt any that would benefit the business.

The 5 per cent. Credit Deposit System, now in force at this store, is a matter that should interest many of our customers. We'll be glad to explain the system in detail, to any one, at any time.

The cost of living, they say, is still climbing upward. Our Grocery Price List recently printed would seem however by comparison to disprove the statement—Ask at the grocery counter for a copy.

Easter comes very early this year MARCH 21 to be exact, indications of the spring styles in Millinery and Ready to wear are already apparent. We shall give a hint in this column next week—watch for it.

Our dressmaking department is thoroughly equipped to serve you quickly and satisfactorily—Miss McKinnon who is in charge of this department gives each order her personal attention which is an assurance, that only work of the highest order leaves our dressmaking department. Prices are such as will convince you of the advisability of giving us your dressmaking orders. We invite investigation.

The W. E. Lord Co'y, Ltd.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

LOTS FOR SALE.

Here is a chance to make some money. Lots 25 to 28, inclusive, Block J, Parkvale Place; Lots 3 to 7, inclusive, Block 1, subdivision Lot 1, Fairview (Red Deer). $325 each, terms one-third cash.—STANLEY J. WILSON, 118 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.
Jan 29. 3w1.

HALL TO RENT.

Special terms to lodges and labor organizations. Prices on application to FRED L. BROWN, care of Brown & Fulton. Jan 29

HORSES FOR SALE.

Some fine young geldings and fillies for sale, broken and unbroken; also some half bred Hackney drivers, well broken, not afraid of autos, plenty of go in them, and will be sold reasonable. Apply to J. J. RICHARDS & SONS,
Red Deer. Jan. 29, 1913.

SEED WHEAT.

Farmers, Attention! I have about 300 bushels of Marquis seed wheat for sale at $1.00 per bushel cleaned and ready for delivery by Feb. 1st.—H. PUZEY, Red Deer, Sec. 15, Rge. 38, Tp. 26, W. 4th. Dec 25, tf.

TO RENT

FOR RENT.

The Geissinger ranch of 1440 acres, 17 miles east of Red Deer. All fenced and cross fenced, 250 acres in cultivation and timothy hay. Good barns and buildings. Several springs. One of the best stock ranches in Alberta. For terms see ANDREW WYLIE, Red Deer. Jan. 22, tf.

TO RENT.

House on corner of Xantan Ave. and Third Street North, opposite school. Possession given at once. Apply J. E. WELTON, 'phone 86.
Jan. 7.

WANTED

WANTED.

A girl to do housework. Apply to Mrs. W. P. Landon, 134, 4th St. N.E. Jan. 22, 3w.

LOST and FOUND

STRAY HORSES.

Strayed onto the farm of T. Martin, N.E. qr. of Sec. 12, Tp. 37, Rge. 1, W. of 5th M., one 2-year old sorrel filly, white hind feet and white spot on nose, branded LW on right hip. The second one is a three-year-old bay, small spot on forehead, entire, unbranded. The third is a bay roan mare, about ten years old, branded G C on left shoulder, and lazy LF on right shoulder. The fourth is a black horse, five years old, four whitefeet, white spot on forehead, unbranded. Fifth, bay mare, 5 years old, small white spot on back, white spot in forehead, branded KH on right shoulder, and vented KH. The sixth is one black horse, 5 years old, white star in forehead, and branded RC on right shoulder.
DONALD SMITH, Branbreader.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town of Red Deer intend to apply at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta for an Act to amend the ordinance incorporating the Town of Red Deer by changing the name of the Town of Red Deer to the City of Red Deer.
DATED at Red Deer this 31st day of December, A. D. 1912.
MESSRS. GREENE & PAYNE,
Solicitors for Applicant.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Council of L.I.D. 39 will be held in the Edwell school house, on Saturday, February 8th, beginning at 1 p.m. sharp. The business of the meeting will be striking the rate for the year and allocating the taxes for road improvement. All ratepayers are intructed to attend.
By order of the Council,
W. P. CODE,
Jan. 29, 2w. Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE.

Some packages of goods and trunks left at the West Hotel will be sold in ten days unless claimed by owner before that time.
MRS. E. BOWES.
Jan. 22.

WARNING.

We wish to notify the public that any person or persons removing logs from the Red Deer river below our mill site will be prosecuted. Any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone taking logs will receive $10.00 reward.
THE GREAT WEST LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NURSES OF ALBERTA.

The graduate nurses of Alberta have formed a Provincial Association. Any nurse wishing to join, may do so by sending her name, accompanied by diploma, or affidavit of same, to Miss E. M. Rutherford, Recording Secretary, 934, 15th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Jan. 29

ROBERT GEE

will split and pile wood by the day or cord, and will do any general work. Leave orders at News Office.
Jan. 2, 1mf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of the Province for an act to incorporate the Alberta Ladies' College.
DATED at Red Deer, Alberta, this 4th day of January, 1913.
GREENE & PAYNE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

In the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Wetaskiwin.

Between:
Associated Mortgage Investors Plaintiffs.
—and—
William Archie Stanley and J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company;
Defendants.

Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Stuart in Chambers, Friday, the 24th day of January, A.D. 1913.
Upon the application of the Plaintiffs and upon hearing read the Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim herein and the Affidavits of Henry D. Hann and Francis S. Simpson and upon hearing counsel for the Plaintiffs, IT IS ORDERED:

(1) That service upon the Defendant William Archie Stanley of the Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim in this action by publishing forthwith this Order together with the notice thereon endorsed once a week for four consecutive weeks in a public newspaper published in Red Deer in the Province of Alberta and by sending forthwith a copy of the Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim in this action, together with a copy of this Order by post in a prepaid registered letter addressed to the Defendant at Gaetz Valley Post Office, Alberta, and at General Delivery, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., and by posting forthwith a copy of the Writ of Sommons, Statement of Claim and of this Order in the Court House in Town of Red Deer in the province of Alberta be good and sufficient service of the rit of Summons herein upon the said Defendant, William Archie Stanley.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant William Archie Stanley do enter an appearance and file his Statement of Defence to the said Writ of Sommons on or before the 15th day of March, A.D. 1913.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the costs of and incidental to this Order be costs in the cause.
CHAS. A. STUART,
J.S.C.

NOTICE.

The Plaintiffs' claim is on a mortgage dated the 10th day of June, A. D. 1910, made by the Defendant William Archie Stanley to the Plaintiffs and the Plaintiffs claim there is now due and payable on said mortage for principal the sum of $559.00 and for interest $16.50 and the Plaintiffs claim that the said mortage may be enforced by sale or foreclosure. If you desire to be heard, you must enter an appearance with the Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court at Wetaskiwin on or before 15th March, 1913.
LENT, JONES & MACKAY,
Plaintiff's Solicitors,
Calgary, Alta.

T. S. Miller
Builder and Contractor
ALL KINDS OF STAIRS BUILT TO ORDER
RESIDENCE:
POPLAR STREET
P.O. Box 222, Red Deer

DO YOU BUY WOOD?

If you do, try a load of ours. I is good and costs only a reasonable price.

DRY WOOD, $2 per stove cord, delivered anywhere in Red Deer: 50c per load extra on the hill.

LOADS, $3, $4, $5 worth

We will deliver you green wood on sleighs for next summers use at $1.50 per 14-inch cord, split fine enough for the ordinary cook stove; 3 cords for $4, not split.

J. W. KINKADE
Box 95. - RED DEER
Orders can be left at McLean Bros. store

TO FARMERS
Does your Buggy or Cutter need
PAINTING
If so, see
A. A. MANN
South of Windsor Hotel
All work guaranteed

Million Bushel Elevator To be Built at Red Deer

Dominion Government to Build Monster Elevators in the West

Fort William, Jan. 30.—An important announcement is likely to be made in a few days affecting the grain business and the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

It is as good as settled that the Dominion government will, at an early date, proceed to establish a very extensive system of internal elevators at central points in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and possibly in Manitoba. Mr. Staples, one of the grain commissioners, has been very active in the matter, and has impressed upon the government the imperative need for immediate action. The embargo announced by the C. N. R. a few days ago has helped to bring the elevator situation to a point where action is necessary.

The first elevators, of probably 1,000,000 bushels capacity each, will in all probabilities be loated at Saskatoon and Swift Current, in Saskatchewan, and Red Deer and Lethbridge in Alberta.

Elevators may be occupied at Calgary and Edmonton later on, but the question of city population does not enter seriously into the question. The idea is to secure relief for congested districts, and prevent blockades, bound to occur unless some large internal accommodation is provided.

It is understood that the railway companies are planning and co-operating with the government. The railroads figure the same railway equipment as at present would be able to give about four-fold the present service. The government has concluded that public ownership is the only solution of the larger elevator question. That the proposed course of action will meet with public approval goes without saying.

THE TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening last with His Worship Mayor F. W. Galbraith in the chair, and Councillors Carseallen, Lord, Smith, Murrin and Cresswell in attendance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There was only a limited quantity of correspondence before the Council.

Seymour & Dawe applied for re-appointment as town engineers.

F. Frayer, of Brandon, wanted the names of town bakers.

Stanley Brock, Ltd., of Calgary, wrote re. iron and water pipe.

Metals, Limited, of Calgary, wrote desiring the number of plumbing fixtures in town.

Mrs. Carseallen wrote asking for use of Town Hall for Hospital Ladies' Aid meetings, to commence in March. Left over to next meeting.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The following report was brought in by the Commissioners:

We have put before the Western General Electric Co. the memo of Chief Meeres regarding the fire alarm system. The Company explain that the operator has, as a rule, no more knowledge of what passes between the giver of a fire alarm and No. 50, when connection is made, than she has of the conversation on other connections, and they do not well see how the company can put on the operator the responsibility of turning in the fire alarm to the Department, however willing she has been to give assistance in the call. The chief trouble arises from the fact that the giver of the alarm does not wait to satisfy himself that the connection with the fire hall and has given the Department the proper location of the fire. In their new call egrd they have endeavored to minimize this danger by directing special attention to the fire alarm, No. 50, in this way: "In case of fire, call 50, and stay at the phone to tell the Fire Department where the fire is." We doubt whether any further precaution can be taken with the present system.

With respect to street lights out, the company are making every endeavor to lessen this grievance. Mr. W. A. Moore says that a small are system is inevitably subject to this weakness despite the utmost precautions, and we would suggest that on Commissioner Stephenson's return that Mr. Moore meet the Council and explain the street lighting conditions as affecting Red Deer's system, with a view to a better basis as to "lights out."

We submit herewith the letter of the architect on the new steam heating system at the Town hall, enclosing the report of the 48 hours' test conducted by Chief Meeres. The contractors have added 34 feet more radiation in the nre hall floor, and intend to increase the capacity of the boiler and put in 128 feet more of radiation and an extra feed main. We have arranged, subject to your approval, for Constable Robertson to look after the night service on the boiler for a consideration of $5.00 extra a month, instead of putting on a special man.

Goldman & Co., the buyers of the Town bonds, whose draft has been extended for three months, were given permission on January 24th to take over $5,000 of the debentures on payment of the corresponding amount.

Commissioner Stephenson is expected home next week.

Fireman Venables, who had one arm broken by being thrown from the hose wagon, is about ready for duty.

In accordance with the proceedure indicated in last report, we submit herewith the report of Mr. Halstead, Superintendent of Parks, and his recommendations for 1913, together with an inventory of the tools and supplies in his charge. We recommend that the Council and Commissioners arrange early in the spring to visit the parks and the cemetery with Mr. Halstead and consider on the ground the suggestions of the report.

As the waste paper receptacles on the main corners have been put out of business from constant use and minor accidents, we recommend that six new ones be ordered.

The report of the Town Auditor for 1912 is practically ready for presentation, and the auditor wishes to consult with the Secretary-Treasurer on his return regarding some minor suspense entries before closing up his report. It will be presented at the next regular meeting of the Council.

We submit herewith list of accounts for your authorization to pay.

As a complaint has been made to the Mayor concerning the prevalence of throwing dice and other forms of gambling in public places of the Town, we have asked the Town Solicitor to prepare amendments to the license by-law which will provide means for further control over the holders of Town licenses and where the conditions warrant the cancellation of such licenses by the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. GALBRAITH, Mayor.

The report was adopted.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Sec'y.-Treas. Hospital, $1,000.00; General Supplies, Ltd., $6.50; D. A. Lamont, $14.35; D. A. McGill, $14.14; Merchant's Bank, $530.10; Alberta Garage Co., $6.00; Wm. Spiers, $21.90; A. Henry, $14.22; Bank of Montreal, $257.18.

The Mayor said that, as a member of the executive of the Union of Municipalities, he had attended a meeting in Edmonton on Saturday to discuss resolutions, most of them on mattets of procedure, but the smaller towns of the province had been hard hit by the new municipal act, and were put to great trouble owing to the high tax rate they were obliged to levy. It was decided to ask that small towns be allowed to raise a supplementary revenue on the old basis by a vote of five-sevenths of the Council for a period of three years, and by a unanimous vote the period could be extended to five years.

Councillor Carseallen pointed out Council had stolen a march on him by having the oysters when he was away sick but Councillor Lord pointed out that the Council would be pleased to have Councillor Carseallen invite the Board to the Crown Cafe for another joint; but Councillor Carseallen pointed out that as the business of the Council had been transacted, and adjournment had taken place before nine-thirty o'clock, he wished to prove to his wife that for once the city fathers could get home at a reasonable hour, and therefore declined the invitation.

Scathing Remarks by Root on Canal Policy

Washington, Jan. 22.—"Shall we inform the world that the United States is false to its agreements, false to its pledged word? Shall we have it made known to the world that you must look out for the United States, or it will get the advantage of you? That it is astute, cunning, slippery."

With this vigorous denunciation the attitude of the United States in the Panama Canal controversy with Great Britain, Senator Elihu Root closed a two hours' speech in the senate Tuesday, and appealed for the submission of the Panama question to arbitration, or the repeal of that section of the canal law that would give free passage to American coastwise ships.

Speaking from the experience of a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet when the Panama canal zone was purchased and when over 25 arbitration treaties were made with foreign nations, Senator Root delivered the most vigorous attack on the present attitude of the United States, that has been heard since the Panama controversy arose.

U. S. To Have Free Meat

Washington, January 22nd.—"Free meat," proposed by the house Democrats at the last session of congress but blocked by a presidential vote, was indicated as part of the extra session of congress tariff revision programme at the hearing before the house committee on ways and means Tuesday.

Members of the committee emphasized the majority sentiment in favor of free meats and a strong trend toward free cattle, in accord with the general policy of the Democrats last year, to transfer the necessities of life to the free list, including free sugar and free lumber.

WESTERN STATES AND FACTORIES

Industrial Development Which is Sure to be Duplicated in the Canadian West

Many Canadian writers and public speakers have asserted that conditions in Western Canadian provinces to-day with respect to the manufacturing industry are almost identical with those that prevailed in the Middle Western United States a generation ago and it is predicted that industrial development in Western Canada in the next generation will duplicate that of the Western States in the last thirty years. Fifty years ago there was practically no manufacturing west of the Atlantic States, but to-day Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and neighboring states are in the forefront in manufacturing. The following extracts from the United States census of 1910 are significant of what is in store for the Canadian West.

"Milwaukee, with a population of 373,857, is the only city in the state of Wisconsin having a population of over 50,000, but 17 cities Superior, Racine, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Fond ud Lac, Eau Claire, Appleton, Wausau, Beloit Marinette, Janesville, Manitowoc and Ashland have a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000. These 18 cities contain 32.3 per cent. of the total population of the state, and were credited with 61.8 per cent. of the total value of its manufactures in 1909. Only 10.8 per cent of the population of the state in 1909 resided in cities having between 2,500 and 10,000 inhabitants.

"While Wisconsin is largely an agricultural state, the advance in the relative importance of its manufacturing industries, as measured by value of products, has been marked In 1849 it ranked nineteenth among the states in respect, while in 1909 it occupied eighth place. During 1849 the manufacturing industries of the state gave employment to an average of 6,089 wage earners, representing 2 per cent. of the total population, as against an average of 182,583 wage earners, or 7.3 per cent. of the total population in 1909. During this period the gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from $30 to $253. The proportion which the manufactures of Wisconsin represented of the total value of the products of manufacturing industries in the United States was nine-tenths of 1 per cent. in 1849 as against 2.9 per cent. in 1909."

The following table gives the most important figures relative to oil classes of manufactures combined for 1909 together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

State	Year	No. of Estab's	Value of Products
Wisconsin	1909	9,721	$ 590,306,00
"	1899	7,841	324,753,00[illegible]
Minnesota	1909	5,561	469,420,000
"	1899	4,096	223 693 0
Idaho	1909	725	22,400,0 0
"	1899	287	3 601 00
S. Dakota	1909	1,020	17,870,000
"	1899	624	9,530,000
N. Dakota	1909	752	19,138,000
"	1899	337	6,260,000
Montana	1909	677	73,273,00
"	1899	395	52,745,00[illegible]
Colorado	1909	2,034	130,044,00[illegible]
"	1899	1,323	89,068,000
Illinois	1909	18,026	1,919,277,00[illegible]
"	1899	14,374	1,120,868,000
Indiana	1909	7,969	579,075,000
"	1899	7,128	337,072,000
Iowa	1909	5,528	259,238,000
"	1899	4,828	132,871,000
Kansas	1909	3,435	325,104,00[illegible]
"	1899	2,299	154,009,000
Missouri	1909	8,375	574,111,000
"	1899	6,353	316,304,000
Nebraska	1909	2,500	199,019,000
"	1899	1,695	120,302,000

CANADIAN BONDS

The Industrial Variety Has Become a First Class Investment

The general public purchased extensively the bonds of industrial establishments in the last two or three years. Industrial Canada discussing this new development in Canadian finance says:

"Certain Canadian industrial bonds have become first class investments, and are competing with the reliable first mortgage in the absorption of ready money. Not many years ago it was almost impossible to float industrials. Why the change? The reason is not hard to discover. Since the baleful shadow of Free Trade has been removed, great industries have developed into prosperous maturity. They are well managed, and well financed. Their promises to pay are as good as bank notes. During the last ten years the manufactured products of Canada have increased in value by 142 per cent. Such a rate of increase enhances the assets of the manufacturer. His bonds are good and are in demand."

C. T. ELINE
BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Address
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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photograph by Notman, Montreal

LORD STRATHCONA

Canadian High Commissioner to London

In 1838 a young Scotch boy of eighteen, named Donald A. Smith, entered the service of the Hudson Bay Co. He had been educated for the Civil Service in India; but the sturdy life of hardship, the rigorous, close, hand-to-hand battle with fate, somehow appealed to him more than the easier and more enervating life of the Orient.

For thirteen years he labored on the hard Labrador coast, where the climate was inhuman, the monotony insurmountable, the loneliness appalling, and promotion seemed slower than the movement of a glacier. But young Smith made his record, and in this rough training-school learned self-reliance, courage, self-conquest, prudence and shrewdness among the solitudes, and a sureness of judgment. He learned to conquer obstacles and to laugh in triumph at them. In 1869 he had gradually risen to the post of resident-governor—the supreme possibility under the Hudson Bay Co.

When the Federation decided to take over the title of the company, they met an obstacle in the opposition of the Metis, the halfbreeds of the plains, who rose in rebellion under the leadership of the fanatic Louis Reil. In this extremity Donald Smith was recognized, and his courage, tact and wisdom aided in cutting the Gordian knot of disagreement. He at once became the most powerful man of the Northwest, and a year later was elected to the House of Commons. Then came the fierce battle against the corruption, bribery, and Governmental incompetency in building the great railroad connecting the oceans, and later the organizing of the company, headed by Mr. Smith (the future Lord Strathcona) and his co sin, Lord Mount Stephen, that built the magnificent railroad on the ruins of the Government's hopeless failure. Lord Strathcona's financial ability, his organizing power, his genius to inspire others to see and to realize his visions, carried the day; and as J. J. Hill says, "the one person to whose efforts and confidence in the growth of our country, our success in early railroading is due, is Lord Strathcona."

He received his first imperial honor in 1886 and in 1897 was raised to the peerage. His manifold duties defy catalouging; as financier, statesman, philanthropist, and in various other fields he has been pre-eminent, and like all really great men has retained his simplicity through it all. To-day, at the age of seventy-five, he is Canadian High Commissioner in London, a most exacting position, and his marvelous knowledge of Canadian affairs and his other unique qualities would make it impossible to replace him.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid up - -	$ 6,700,000
Reserve Fund - -	$ 5,900,000
Total Deposits, over - -	60,000,000
Total Assets, over - -	80,000,000

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President. E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

189 Branches in Canada
Accounts of Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received of $1.00 and upwards and Interest allowed at highest current rate.

F. M. HACKING, Mgr. RED DEER BRANCH.

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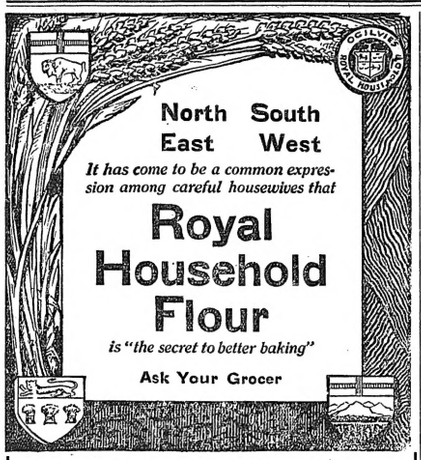
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IT IS CHEAPER
One often hears the young man say "I WOULD LIKE TO GET A TAILORED SUIT THIS FALL BUT I CAN'T STAND THE PRICE."
Now let us tell you young man, you will find a tailor made garment cheaper in the end and you have the extra comfort and well dressed appearance as well. Remember you can get just the material you like made to your exact measure.
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HON. ROBT. ROGERS GATHERS EVIDENCE

Crooked Saskatchewan Election Practice

The strictures passed upon the federal government authorities—or at least certain of them—by the Saskatchewan government, regarding corrupt practices in connection with the last provincial election, demands an answer. It is coming. That much is now assured, and when it does come, according to some general information that has now come to light, it will surprise, not only the British subjects of Saskatchewan, but oi the whole Dominion. It is known that for some time past Hon. Robert Rogers has been gathering thorough information from all parts of the province concerning the methods of conducting the recent election, and not only will the charges made by the provincial government be refuted, but some very serious charges made by the federal authorities.

That the evidence is complete there seems little doubt. In addition to the evidence of hundreds of Conservatives in various parts of the province, statements have also been obtained from hundreds—hundreds is right—of Liberals throughout the province.

What will the evidence reveal? Well, principally the methods employed by the provincial government in holding the election. Principally the fact that in many instances the alien vote proved the pivotal point upon which the election in certain constituencies rested, and as the Scott government has unfranchised the aliens, it was not unpoplar with that class of people. It is also expected to reveal that instructions were sent out to the deputy returning officers as to how to deal with the alien voters.

From the evidence adduced, it is expected that every contention made by Hon. Robert Rogers in his famous Montreal speech, in which he made grave charges against the government of Saskatchewan, will be proven: He has been able to get the most astounding evidence, proving conclusively the guilt of the government and of the deliberate connivance to secure the alien vote especepecially. It is understood that the government went to the extent of sending out instructions in this regard in the ballot boxes sent to the deputy returning officers.

From the information to hand it is evident that Hon. Robert Rogers has been playing a quiet game, whereby he led the Scott government right into a trap. He has had all the evidence for some time past, and will submit it at the present session of the House of Commons, probably within the course of the next week or two. The evidence will go to show that in some constituencies four times as many aliens voted as the Liberal majority, and that many of these aliens stated to the officials in charge of the polling that they were aliens and had no right to vote, but they were told they had a right to vote, and the officials took the vote in the face of the advice they had received that the men were not British subjects.

An attempt will also be made to show that enough British subjects were left off the voters' list to change the result in a large number of constituencies.

It was found difficult to get the exact details of the evidence to be submitted to the House of Commons by Hon. Robert Rogers, as the investigation has been made very quietly, and an effort made to keep the details quiet until after they have been submitted to the House of Commons.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

(Contributed)

THREE MONTHS' WASTE.

The tax returns in the United States reveal some very unpleasant facts about the moral condition of that country. From the first of July to the first of October, this year, more than 3,800,000,000 cigarettes were smoked, an increase of 100,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year, which broke all records.

The nation consumed 33,150,000 gallons of whiskey during July, August and September, an increase of 450,000 gallons as compared with that quarter of 1911, while nearly 1,950,000,000 cigars were smoked during that time. A total of 19,800,000 barrels of beer was consumed during the three months, which was 2,000,000 barrels more than in the same period of 1911.

ANTI-CIGARETTE.

A recommendation that anti-cigarette leagues be turned into Loyal Temperance Leagues was passed by the Ontario W.C.T.U. at its recent annual meeting. The resolution also referred to the efforts to prohibit the cigarette, as follows:

"Whereas the amendment to the criminal code, re the prohibition of the cigarette, submitted to the Laurier Government, has proven inadequate to cope with this disastrous national pest, and whereas the present government voted almost unanimously for a prohibitory bill, therefore resolved that we, as a provincial body, heartily endorse and co-operate with the Dominion W.C.T. U. in asking the present Government to pass the bill they so generously supported, anh that we do all in our power to bring it to a successful issue."

Two other resolutions were passed on matters of national importance:

"Resolved, that we commend the determined stand taken up by our new Minister of Militia, Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, against the return of the liquor canteen at summer camps, and request that the present law be observed.

"Whereas we consider racetrack gambling one of the greatest evils of the day, and realizing the inefficiency of the present law to prevent abnormal conditions existing on racetracks, resolved, that the Federal Government be memorialized to laws so as to eliminate these conditions."

HOW OUR ANTI-NARCOTIC SUPERINTENDENT CAME TO JOIN THE W.C.T.U.

Dear Editor—Although a total abstainer and strictly temperate in my morals, my spare time was almost entirely devoted to church work. About twenty years ago I received a letter from a friend in New York State, Miss Jessie O'Donnell, daughter of Hon. John O'Donnel, an ardent temperance advocate in the House at Albany (Miss O'Donnel was also a pupil of Will Carleton), asking me to secure an engagement for her in Canada, to introduce a course of lectures on her own poems. I interviewed Mrs. Dr. Day-Smith, one of the leading temperance workers in the Hamilton W.C.T.U., asking if they would assume the responsibility of the lectures under their auspices. Her reply was in the affirmative—if I would become a member—to which I consented. I was immediately made Superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, but felt as inadequate to handle it as our pastor's boy, when I offered a prize for the best essay in our Sabbath School on Anti-Narcotics, he said, I will try for that, for father knows him and will tell me all about him. It is characteristic of your humble servant to enter heartily into anything that appeals to her, which resulted in my being appointed County Superintendent of this all-important department. My interest was awakened, and as I sought for light on this dark subject, the scales were falling from my eyes, and I felt that something must be done, and at once, to save the boys from the terrible peril that was confronting them in this twentieth century. My enthusiasm resulted in another promotion—Superintendent of Ontario. It was then that I was impressed that the only alternative was if possible to work for the prohibition of the cigarette, and though discouragements have come to us, this movement is in God's hands, and if we prove faithful to our trust and measure up to our privileges, we have the right to claim the promise, "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what you will and it shall ne done unto you.

Yours for victory,
JENNIE WATERS,
Dom. Supt. Anti-Narcotics.

CORRESPONDENCE.

At our request, the following letter from the President of the Children's Aid Society, of Ottawa, has been given us for publication.

Mrs. Atkinson, President, Carleton County W.C.T.U., Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Madam,—I regretted very much that I was unable to join the deputation to the Premier on the 15th instant, with reference to the request for further legislation against cigarettes. In the light of the experience gained through the work of the Children's Aid Society, no one could feel more strongly than I do on the subject, or realize more thoroughly the amount of harm that cigarette smoking is doing, more particularly to the boys. I, however, recognize the hopelessness of any attempt at present to obtain legislation prohibiting the importation and sale of cigarettes, or in fact any legislation stronger than we already have. We must all content ourselves, then, with endeavoring to enforce the present law, and also with endeavoring to educate the public on the subject. If you ladies could succeed in stemming the tide of cigarette smoking, which is so rapidly rising among society women, it would do more to check the evil than anything else that could be done. I know whereof I speak, when I say that the rapid increase of cigarette smosing among women who are supposed to stand highest in the social scale, is appalling, and so long as this habit is on the increase there is little chance of eradicating the evil among the children. Yours truly,

W. L. SCOTT.

FREAKS OF THE FILM

Every one must have noticed that in moving pictures the wheels of carriages or automobiles often seem to be turning backward instead of forward. An authority says:—In taking a moving picture there are, perhaps, sixteen exposures made each second. If now the spokes of the wheel of a carriage move with a speed so that the spokes are in the same position at each exposure, that wheel will seem to stand still in the picture. If the wheel is moving slower, then the spokes will seem further backward in the successive views, and the wheel will seem to turn backward, while it will be seen to turn forward when the spokes move fast enough to occupy positions further forward in each exposure. It is a matter of the interruption for the exposure and the motion of the wheel. If there are sixteen exposures and the wheel turns through the space between two spokes in one-sixteenth of a second, the wheel would be in the same position at each successive exposure, and so would not seem to move at all.

Farmers' Association

The big convention of the United Farmers of Alberta came to an end Thursday, Jan. 23. There were fireworks at the finish. What appeared to be a deliberate attempt of the Alberta Federation of Labor to capture the farmers' organization marked the close of the session. It failed after a stormy scene, lasting an hour, and the incident has, without doubt, put an end for all time to a movement begun some time ago looking to the affiliation of the two organizations.

It remained for the last moments of the convention to supply the only pyrotechnics of any consequence during the entire three days of deliberation. The convention had run along so smoothly that the almost complete harmony of the proceedings approached the monotonous, when, without warning, like a bolt from the blue, the storm broke, and instantly the convention was in an uproar, while charges of double dealing were hurled at the executive of the U.F.A. to be answered to the discomfiture of the accusers.

LABORITES ACTIVE.

It appears that tentative overtures between the officers of the two organizations which had resulted in the election of two officers of the U.F.A. to official positions in the labor organization, had led the labor leaders to believe that a complete affiliation of the two organizations was possible and plans to that end had apparently been made, as it was disclosed that, among others in the federation, Glem Stubbs and J. O. Jones, president and vice-president, respectively, of the United Mine Workers, had been in the city all week working to this end.

The attempted coup came after, as was supposed, all the important business of the convention had been disposed of and the delegates were looking for adjournment when the secretary read a re-olution proposing the amalgamation of the federation with the U.F.A., under the name of the former. Thereafter, until the delegates rose in their might and refused to listen to further traducing of their officers, but voiced their confidence in the executive by passing a motion, reasserting their faith in the officers, the proceedings were of sufficient interest to satisfy the most ardent sensationalist.

DEMURRAGE SETTLEMENT

The demurrage question which has long been one of the vexing problems of the farmers, received a thorough airing at the morning session, and with the assistance of General Grain Agent Acheson, of the C. P. R., an understanding was arrived at.

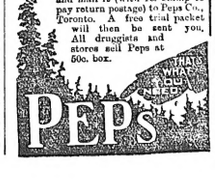
Thursday was devoted to the consideration of resolutions, many of which were consigned to the waste basket, particularly if it was anything in the nature of frivolous, while many matters of importance large enough to go beyond the interests of the farmers alone received the sanction of the convention.

DOWN WITH LIQUOR.

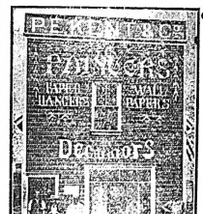
Important among the resolutions adopted was a declaration for the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, and until that can be hoped for, support of all movements toward local option.

Another dealt with extending better educational facilities to rural communities. It advocates the establishment of what are known as consolidated schools, where a number of school districts may unite and establish one school for all, thus permitting of the maintaining of a better school in which the higher grades, now not available to the children of country districts may be taught.

Other resolutions adopted pledged the farmers to the support of organized labor in their efforts to better their condition and demand legislation to put into effect a reciprocal demurrage scheme which will put the shipper more nearly on an equal basis with the railroads than now.

LOOK!
If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial? Especially if you could try it for fifty cents!
Peps is the discovery!
Peps are little tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air cells in the lungs.
In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and at once commence their work of healing.
Peps are entirely distinct from the old fashioned liquid cough cures, which are merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Peps treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.
If you have not yet tried Peps, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c. stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.


IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
Capital authorized $10,000,000
Capital paid up 6,020,000
Reserve Fund 6,020,000
Total Assets over 77,000,000
This Bank with branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, and agents and correspondents throughout the world, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business
Title Deeds, Mortgages, etc., held for safe keeping for customers without charge.
Savings Bank Department—Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed from date of deposit.
Red Deer Branch - J. G. Gillespie, Manager

WE ARE THE same old reliable firm as ever.
Let us decorate the inside of your home. We always give you good value for your money.
A Full Stock of Wall Papers


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GAETZ AVENUE, SOUTH - - RED DEER
Cash buyers of Live and Dressed Poultry; Butter and Eggs.

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But never too busy to do that little repair job you should have attended to before. COME & SEE.
BROKEN CASTINGS of all descriptions can be welded and made good as new by the new OXO-ACETYLENE process lately instalted by us, and
Our Prices Won't Break You!
DAVIS
Gunsmith and Repair Man Gaetz Ave., S.

NERVOUS, LIFELESS DEBILITATED MEN

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—you are the ones we can restore to manhood and revive the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, used electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.
Our New Method Treatment has snatched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment cannot fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.
CURABLE CASES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY
READER Are you a victim? Have you lost that lovable vigor? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.
NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.

A GREAT BARGAIN

A $75.00 SOLID OAK BUFFET

FOR

$45.00

Who Will Be the Lucky One to Get This?

We have in stock a large Colonial Style Buffet, in Cathedral Oak finish. (This is one of the latest finishes). This is an Odd piece with us, but will match up nicely with either Walnut, or Early English.

Size of top is 21 x 52 inches ; has a large shaped Bevelled Mirror in back. Base is fitted up with three small Drawers, one of which is lined for Cutlery. Two Large Roomy Cupboards and a nice Large Linen Drawer in the bottom.

A Beautiful Peice of Furniture and well finished throughout.

We consider this one of the best BARGAINS we have ever offered.

COME IN AND SEE IT, AT

The Best Furniture Co. Ltd

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

51 First St. South, RED DEER

LUMBER

Native Spruce and Pine. B. C. Fir and Cedar.

Finishing in Cedar and Fir

Doors - Windows - Mouldings

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FOUR FOOT $2.50 Per Cord DELIVERED

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AGENTS FOR FAMOUS RU-BER-OID ROOFING

Sleighs and Cutters

Lots of Them

Our Prices will suit you. Call and see them

Red Deer Implement Company

— Agents For —

International Machinery

THIS : : IS **$1.00** WEEK IN SHIRTS : :

This week we're offering you a chance to save from 1-4 to 1-3 on heavy work shirts, good strong, serviceable all wool shirts, that sold formally at $1.25 to $1.50. Yours this week at $1.00

T. A. GAETZ

ROSS STREET RED DEER

Local and General

S.O.E. meet tonight at 8 sharp.

Norman Moore, general agent for Confederation Life Insurance Co., is in town for a few days.

Mrs. Dr. George will not receive on the first Friday of the month, or again till further notice.

S. Shaw returned to Burnt Lake on Monday from O'Meiie, Ont., where he has been spending Xmas holidays with friends.

Geo. H. Harvey left for Calgary last Monday, where he has accepted a position as salesman for the Ford Automobile Company.

C. W. Buck, who has been looking up old friends in town and staying with S. D. McConnell, returned to Lake Saskatoon in the north country on Tuesday.

The smoking concert of the Canadian Order of Foresters will be held on Friday evening next, February 7. Tickets, 25 cents each, can be obtained from T. A. Gaetz, A. Forrester, Ed. Clark, C. L. Greenham and A. G. Ayres.

Over forty young people of the Y. P. A. spent an enjoyable evening at the Orange Hall on Monday last. Miss Cottingham (president) and her committee had provided an admirable programme and light refreshments, which were much appreciated.

A box social will be held at the home of the Misses McLennan, Willowdale, Friday evening, February 7, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid. A short programme will be given. A good time is expected. Ladies are cordially invited to bring boxes and gentlemen their cash.

Mr. Angel Leonidas, proprietor of the Olympia Cafe, left Monday for a trip through Europe via New York. He will visit the city of Athens, Greece, where he will take unto himself a bride. After several weeks visit with relatives, he will return to Red Deer, where he will reside. His many friends wish him success and much happiness.

Business Locals

Read Best's ad. It will pay you.

Bring your phonograph repairs to Hadley & Webb.

Stetson spring styles in hats have arrived at Brown & Fulton's.

Agreements of sale purchased. Apply J. Edward Welton, Room 1, News Block.

Mrs. Jarvis has removed to more spacious premises over the T. A. Gaetz Dept. Store.

A reduction in sleighs at John McVicar's book store. Hockey sticks and blackboards not all sold yet.

Britannia's Heroes, February 10 and 11, at the Empress. Get your seats now.

The Best Furniture Co. do picture framing, and do it well.

A few bath robes left from Xmas. These are real snaps. See them at Brown & Fulton's.

Who is the local agent for the Underwood Typewriter? J. Edward Welton, Room 1, the News Block.

Mrs. W. M. Jarvis has removed her millinery parlors to new premises over the T. A Gaetz Dept. Store.

See Hadley & Webb's last consignment of musical goods, direct from the Old Country markets.

Boarding house to rent—Great West Hotel.—Apply Latimer & Botsterill.

For bargains in children's sleighs see The Best Furniture Co. They have a large assortment.

Spring goods are arriving daily at Brown & Fulton's, but we are still giving big discounts on all winter goods.

Just arrived from England—a fine selection of violins, banjos, mandolins, strings and fittings.—Hadley & Webb.

Britannia's Heroes at the Empress, February 10th and 11th.

Shoes must go to make room for an entire new stock. Greatest bargains ever offered in Red Deer, at Brown & Fulton's.

Tickets are selling fast for the play, Britannia's Heroes, on February 10th and 11th.

MISSION OF EVANGELISM.

The Mission of Evangelism that is being conducted in the Presbyterian Church by Messrs. Craig and Jennings continues to grow in interest and helpfulness. Meetings will be held every evening this week, except Saturday, with services of special interest on Sunday at the usual hours. The following bulletin is to announce special meetings in the series.

Wednesday night—A service of unique interest and character. The theme will be "The story of a pink rose," being a picture from real life in New York city. The story will be given by a reader, who will give it in the words of Mrs. Whittemore, founder of the Hope Mission. The singing will be led by an orchestra and a choir of twenty-five voices.

Thursday, February 6th—Evening meeting. Special address to men. Men, make a note of this. Plenty of time for the benspiel after the meetings.

Sunday, February 9th—Mass meeting for men in the Oddfellows' Hall at 4 p.m. Don't wait to hear from others about the helpfulness of these meetings. Come once and you will want to come again.

Highest market prices paid for oats, barley and wheat at Hepworth & Trimble's. Special prices on flour, oat meal and feed of all kinds in exchange for grain. Phone 265.

Bonspiel week is a red letter week for The News staff. For a month past the editor has been heaving rocks (in-turn) along the floor ; the foreman has been sweeping the floor every morning, and the devil has been learning to talk—and drink—Scotch.

The box social, held by the Orangemen on Friday, January 31, was a grand success, the only thing that was missing being a good programme. The boxes went fairly high, but, owing to there being more ladies than gentlemen, it fell to some of the boys to buy more than one box. After the social the young folks started dancing, which lasted well into the morning. We hope to have more entertainments of different kinds this winter, and will be sure to have a good programme arranged ; so if you want to spend a pleasant evening, be sure to attend and bring your friends along.

BIRTH.

At North Red Deer, on Wednesday, January 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Marsden, Bull River, E. Kootenay, a daughter.

MARKETS.

No change in grain. Timothy hay up 50c per ton. Hogs up half a cent.

Prices—

Wheat, No. 3	57c
Wheat, No. 4	52c
Oats, extra No. 1 feed	20c
Oats, No. 1 feed	18c
Barley, No. 3	32c
Barley, No. 4	26c
Track prices 1c better.	
Choice steers	$6.75
1000 lb. steers	6.50
Good heifers	6.25
Good heifers	6.00
Hogs	7½c
Hides	7c
Timothy	11.50 per ton.

Pitcox News

Messrs. C. P. Mellor, E. Hawley, B. French, J. Macdonnell and H. Huskins were visitors ta Red Deer last week to assist at the installation of officers for the Sons of England for the ensuing year. The inspiration they received from the well-timed and wise words of advice from Bro. C. P. Mellor, the District Deputy, and the Rev. C. W. G. Moore, Chaplain, was worth the time and trouble to travel for. It should mean a much larger membership of this splendid order. We are entertaining large hopes of getting a S. O. E. Lodge out here, and as there are a great many Englishmen and of English descent here, it should prove an unqualified success and a boon to those who become members.

Mr. Baldwin, out west of here, is a homesteader with very lofty aspirations ; in fact, they might have proved lofty if he had been on the other end of his gun. He conceived the idea of making his own gunpowder and, as fools rush in where angels fear to tread, he would have succeeded only he made it too strong with the result he is looking for a peice of his gun and the side of his face. We hope it will not prove serious, but every man to his own trade, as the boy said to the parson.

It is reported that Johnnie Edgar has sold his quarter section for a real good price—for cash, too. This should prove a good start for Johnnie.

At the annual meeting of the Daisy Nook School District, Mr. W. Whittle was elected Secretary-Treasurer in the place of Mr. J. E. Virtue, who is leaving the district shortly. Mr. F. Selden and W. Huskins were elected trustees for 1913.

We are badly in need of a teacher here, and as the duties are light and the salary good, we should get one soon.

W. Huskins was away to Red Deer for a part car load of Singer Sewing machines this week. He is shipping some to Mr. J. Killiek, Rocky Mountain House, who has been his agent now for two years. You can get one for cash or on terms from either party. They are all new patterns with ball bearing frames.

The weather last week was mild and open again, then we had good snow for sleighing, but I am afarid the high winds prevailing at present are going to spoil the game.

Mr. Jonas Johnson and a friend, passing from Evarts to Rocky Mountain House, saw six coyotes in one bunch, just two miles south of here. As it was Sunday, we believe they saw them alright.

When in Red Deer last week Mr. J. Macdonnell, E. Hawley and W. Huskins called on Professor Webb at the Hadley & Webb music store. Mr. Webb is a very old acquaintance of W. Huskins in England, and he renewed his acquaintance, introduced his friends, and spent a couple of hours real enjoyment listening to Mr. Webb's clever playing on every kind of stringed instrument. Mr. Webb has a pupil from here finishing on the violin, our respected neighbor, Gabriel Lund, so we are expecting some good talent here soon. Call on the professor when in town.

L.I.D. 342, District 6.—This election was held at the house of Mr. W. Gerber, south of here, and resulted in the election of Mr. N. Nicholson. There was a tight finish, Mr. Nicholson receiving the casting vote. Thirty-eight went to the poll, the largest election ever held in this town. C. A. Egerly was the defeated candidate.

University Extension Lecture on Geology

(Continued from page 1)

third and most recent geological period, the Neocene, and showed slides representing the flora and fauna of the earlier Tertiary sub-period. The Mammals now begin their reign, with true birds, the earliest of which were waders. And slides were shown depicting the elephant-like Dinotherium, the Mastodon of the Yukon and the first of the Horse species—the Eohippus.

He referred to the common mistake in regarding the whale as a fish, and pointed out the resemblance it bears to a cow, and of its flappers to the human hand.

With the Pleistocene period the Arctic ice began to move southwards, bringing in the glacial era, when Arctic conditions prevailed, far south and Arctic animals became prevalent, as their remains are still found almost "Way down south in Dixie." Pictures of the Mammoth, the Musk Ox, and the Megatherium, or Giant Sloth, were thrown on the screen, and the lecturer told how a specimen of the Mammoth, complete in the flesh, was comparatively recently found in Siberia, preserved for at least some few thousand years in a glacier. And we may add that the natives who found it had eaten part of it, and used some of its skin and hair for leather, before the report of the discovery became known and the remains rescued for science.

A number of beautiful views of Rocky Mountain scenery, illustrating erosion and photos of glaciers, remnants of the ice fields that formerly covered our province, followed by two photographs of Lord Kelvin and Charles Darwin, finished a most interesting and illuminating series, and the lecturer closed with a brief reference to the earliest known traces of man in geological times—the Pithecanthropas and the Neanderthal Skull.

Mr. Simpson fittingly commented on the lecture, and the applause which marked the vote of thanks showed that the audience, young as well as old, had greatly appreciated and enjoyed it.

Prof. Allen, in responding, pointed out how necessarily cursory and sketchy the address had been, owing to the tremendous extent of the subject.

Independents Hurt Business of Arson Truth

Another Member of Gang Agrees to Turn States Evidence

New York, Jan. 22.—Competition has hurt the arson business in New York city. The grand jury which already has indicted several property owners and insurance adjusters, alleged to be members of the so-called "arson trust," learned Tuesday that a large group of independent operators was responsible for nearly as many fires as the "trust" itself. Isador Stein, "Izzy the Painter," who nas been the chief source of information regarding recent incendiarism, promised Monday to give the district attorney the names of the principal "independents."

Abram Schlichten one of those indicted entered a plea of guilty Monday. He begged for mercy and promised to tell the names of 30 persons not yet arrested who had set fires in their buildings and received part of the proceeds.

The samples and styles in spring and summer made to measure clothing are being shown by Brown & Fulton. "It may seem early," but Easter will find you without that suit if you don't order early.

The Alexandra Club are putting on the play, Britannia's Heroes, at the Empress, February 10 and 11. Get your seats at Parker's.

Public Typewriting Office.—If you wish a letter or other work neatly typewritten, call at Room 1, News Block, directly above the post office, and leave your order with J. Edward Welton. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders wanted by the 8th February for eight tons of good Red Deer coal, delivered in the school coal bin ; and twenty cords of twenty inch poplar wood, to be piled up in the yard.—D. W. McKINNON, Secretary Clearview School District, Red Deer P.O. Feb. 5, 1w.

WANTED.

A girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. F. C. Whitehouse, Room 8, Arlington Hotel. Feb 5, 1w.

FOR RENT.

S. E. Sec. 4-39-27, W. 4th Mer. A well improved farm, 3½ miles north of Red Deer. New frame house with furnace. Good stabling for horses and cattle. New granary for 2,500 bushels. Machine sheds ; chicken house. Plenty of good water handy to the house. 75 acres under cultivation. Apply to P. E. LOSSE, Owner, or A. ROGERS, Auctioneer. Feb. 5, 2w.

TENDERS FOR COAL AND WOOD

The undersigned will receive tenders for 50 cords dry wood, 3 ft. 6 in. in length ; 30 cubic cords dry wood, 10 inch lengths, 85 tons lump coal. All of the above to be delivered at the various schools. Separate tenders will be received for the coal and wood. Tenders must be in by February 12th.

M. A. MUNRO.
Sec'y.-Treas.
Feb. 5, 1w.

Save

Your money and you will be prosperous and one way of saving is to be careful in your expenditures. If you will come to us for every thing you need in our line you will save quite a little money during the year. It will not necessitate your doing without anything to do so. You will have as much but it will cost you less. : : : : :

The Day Hardware Co.

RED DEER, Alta.

WE STAND FOR PROGRESS

A SURE WAY

There is a sure way to provide against a rainy day. It is simple, safe, and sure.

Save part of your income regularly and deposit it in a Red Deer West Account where it will be busy earning profits for you.

Open an account today. $10 down and $5 per month—17c a day is all you pay.

The Smith Land Co.

30 Ross Street, RED DEER

The Quality Drug Store

The Gaetz Cornett Drug & Book Co., Ltd.

The Rexall Drug Store

The Rexall Drug Store

This is the Place to buy your

Toilet Soaps

We will surely have what you wish and the prices are right. The following are a few of what we sell

Rexall Glycerine Rose, 2 cks.	25c	Canadian Castele, 2 lb. box	25c
Rexall Glycerine Violet, 2 "	25c	Virgin Brand Castele, 6 cks.	25c
Baby's Own Soap 3 cakes	35c	Glycerine and Rose Water, Oatmeal and Cream, Cucumber and Lemon Juice, special, 12 Cakes	35c
Infants Delight Soap 3 "	35c		
Vinolia Royal Soap 3 "	35c		
Valley Violet Soap 3 "	35c	Fairy Soap, 4 cakes	25c
Jergens Blush Rose 3 "	35c	Pumice Hand Soap, 4 for	25c
Witch Hazel Soap 3 "	25c	Glycerine and Tar, 4 for	25c
Violet de Parme 3 cakes	35c	Mechanics Tar, 3 for	25c
Palm a Celive Soap 3 "	35c	Ivory Soap, 3 for	25c
Palmolive Soap U.S. 3 cakes	50c	Carbolic Soap, 3 for	25c
Owenna Soap, a box, 25, 50,	75c	Zam-buk Soap, a cake	25c
4711 Soap, a box	65c	Resinol Soap, a cake	30c
Parkers Tar Soap, a cake	25c	Cuticura Soap, a box	$1.00
		Wool Soap, Bon Ami and many others.	